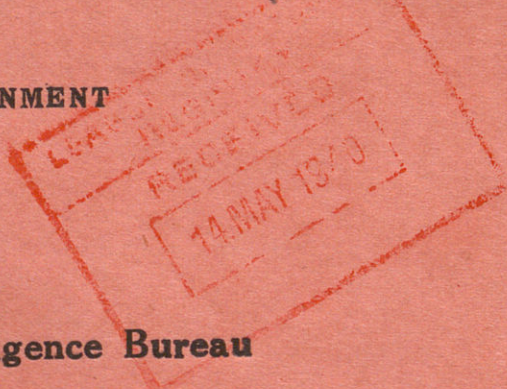


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EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT



Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau

ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR 1939

CAIRO
GOVERNMENT PRESS, BULÂQ
1940

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CONTENTS

	Page
INTRODUCTORY NOTE	xi

CHAPTER I.—BRANCHES OF THE C.N.I.B.

1.—Alexandria Branch	1
2.—Port Said Branch	4
3.—Suez Branch	8
4.—Cairo C.N.I.B.	12
5.—Provincial Branches	13

CHAPTER II.—CASES OF SEIZURES OF NARCOTICS ON OR BEFORE ARRIVAL FROM ABROAD

1.—Seizure of 595 grammes of Indian hashish at Port Said on January 23, 1938, ex S.S. "SOMERSETSHIRE". Case of BABU LALL TOPSASS and LALL MEAN LASCAR, Indians, British subjects	23
2.—Seizure of 72 grammes of hashish at Suez on November 18, 1938, ex S.S. "CITY OF HONG-KONG". Case of ALI IBRAHIM KAMBOURIS	23
3.—Seizure of 667 grammes of heroin at Alexandria on December 5, 1938, ex S.S. "KHEDIVE ISMAIL". Case of MOHAMED ABU-EL-KHEIR ABU-SHELBANAH	24
4.—Seizure of 2·500 kilogrammes of hashish at Alexandria in December 1938. Case of HAMDI KHEIR-EL-DIN EL-TARABULSI and others	24
5.—Seizure of 66 grammes of Indian hashish at Port Said on January 8, 1939, ex S.S. "MAHSEER". Case of GOMANI KHAN	26
6.—Seizure of 45 grammes of hashish at Port Said on January 11, 1939, ex S.S. "JOHANNESBURG". Case of ASHREF ALI RIZKALLA and AMIAN ABDEL-HAMID	26
7.—Seizure of 385 grammes of hashish at Suez on January 16, 1939, ex S.S. "EL-AMIN". Case of SOMA RAMA KIKI, Indian, British subject	27
8.—Seizure of 37 grammes of hashish at Port Said on January 22, 1939, ex S.S. "STRATHNAVER". Case of MOHAMED EL-TABBE ABU-EMARA	27
9.—Seizure of 392 grammes of heroin at Alexandria, on January 28, 1939, ex S.S. "CHAMPOLION". Case of ABDEL-AZIZ EL-SAYED and others	28
10.—Seizure of 430 grammes of heroin, ex S.S. "MARIETTE PACHA" and 40 centigrammes of hashish at Alexandria on February 10, 1939. Case of MUSTAFA SOLIMAN, <i>alias</i> MUSTAFASH and others	29

	Page
11.—Seizure of 35 grammes of Indian hashish at Port Said on February 13, 1939, ex S.S. "CITY OF KOBE". Case of EL-SAID MOHAMED ABU-ZEID	30
12.—Seizure of 23 grammes of hashish at Port Said at the end of February 1939, ex S.S. "CITY OF BIRMINGHAM". Case of ABDEL-ALIM EL-SAYED	31
13.—Seizure of 700 grammes of Indian hashish at Port Said on March 16, 1939, ex S.S. "MAHRATTA". Case of MOKBEL AHMED MUNIR-EL-DIN and SULTAN AHMED ANWAR ALI, Indians, British subjects	31
14.—Seizure of 140 grammes of heroin at Alexandria on March 18, 1939, ex S.S. "MARCO POLO". Case of HASSAN ALI EL-SAYED	31
15.—Seizure of 500 grammes of hashish at Port Said on March 22, 1939, ex S.S. "MARKHOR". Case of ABDU IBRAHIM EL-DESSOUKI	32
16.—Seizure of 120 grammes of hashish at Port Said on April 11, 1939, ex S.S. "VICEROY OF INDIA". Case of AWAD AHMED EL-RAZKI	32
17.—Seizure of 141·800 kilogrammes of hashish and 16·400 kilogrammes of opium at Port Said on April 19, 1939. Case of TAHA MOHAMED OAF and others	33
18.—Seizure of 900 grammes of hashish at Port Said on May 12, 1939, ex S.S. "CITY OF JOHANNESBURG". Case of IBRAHIM MOHAMED MABROUK	34
19.—Seizure of 825 grammes of heroin at Alexandria on May 24, 1939. Case of HASSAN AHMED EL-DOMIATY	34
20.—Seizure of 199 grammes of heroin at Alexandria in May 1939. Case of ANTOINE CONSTANTIN YOANNOU, Greek subject	35
21.—Seizure of 200 grammes of heroin at Alexandria on June 1, 1939. Case of sailor KHAMIS ABDEL-AAL	36
22.—Seizure of 520 grammes of heroin at Alexandria on July 30, 1939, ex S.S. "MOHAMED ALI EL-KEBIR". Case of AHMED MOHAMED BOGHDADI and others	36
23.—Seizure of 1·340 kilogrammes of hashish at Port Said on August 3, 1939, ex S.S. "SERBINO". Case of YOUSSEF ALI MOHAMED and another	37
24.—Seizure of 410 grammes of hashish at Port Said on August 10, 1939, ex S.S. "STREEFKERK". Case of ARAB ALI SATKOURI and ALI HEGAZI	38
25.—Seizure of 149 grammes of opium at Suez on September 11, 1939, Case of MADBOULI NESSIM	39
26.—Seizure of 185 grammes of cocaine at Alexandria on November 29, 1939, ex S.S. "DACIA". Case of DIMITRI EVSTATIEFF ILIEFF and CHRISTO PETROFF ATHANASSOFF, Bulgarian subjects	39
27.—Case of CHARILAOS FANOUDAKIS and SPIRO ANTZOULATOS	40
28.—Case of ABDEL-REHIM MOHAMED ABU-EL-GHEIT and others	40

29.—Case of EISFA ABDULLA EL-MAZAINI, ABDEL-MAJID SHAKOUR GHAR- BIYEH and others	41
30.—Case of VINCENT LAUDATO and others	41

CHAPTER III.—SMUGGLING THROUGH SINAI

Seizures by Frontiers Administration	42
--------------------------------------	----

CHAPTER IV.—CASES OF SEIZURES IN THE INTERIOR OF THE COUNTRY

1.—The Long Arm of the Law	50
2.—Doctors' cases :—	
(a) Case of Doctor MAHMOUD GALAL-EL-DIN SHUKRI	51
(b) Case of Doctor MAURICE NAGUIB KHALIFA	52
(c) Cases of Doctors AZIZ MIKHAIL BISHAI and FUAD ISKANDAR	53
3.—Chemists' cases :—	
(a) Case of Chemist ABDEL-AZIZ ABDEL-GHANI SHAFSHAK	53
(b) Case of Chemist MAHER YUSRI	54
4.—Seizure of 1·818 kilogrammes of hashish and 5·295 kilogrammes of opium at a railway train on August 5, 1938. Case of SHAKER MOHAMED EL-SHEWEHI and others	54
5.—Case of the Medico-Legal Department	55
6.—Seizure of 204 grammes of heroin at Alexandria on December 8, 1938. Case of EHSAN SOLIMAN HAFEZ and GUEREIS IBRAHIM MOAWAD	57
7.—Seizure of 1·106 kilogrammes of hashish and 0·569 kilogramme of opium at Cairo on December 18, 1938. Case of MAHMOUD EL-SAWI and others	58
8.—Seizure of 4·341 kilogrammes of opium at Cairo on December 22, 1938. Case of ABDEL-MOHSEN ISMAIL EISSA and others	59
9.—Coastguards case	60
10.—Seizure of 1·10 grammes of heroin at Alexandria on January 19, 1939. Case of IBRAHIM EL-SAYED MAHMOUD	62
11.—Seizure of 2½ okes (3·120 kilogrammes) of hashish at Alexandria on January 21, 1939. Case of ABDEL-FADIL ABDULLA EISSA	62
12.—Seizure of 706 grammes of opium at Abu-Suer on February 21, 1939. Case of EID SALEM SALAMA and FARAG SALMIN RASHEED	63
13.—Seizure of 831 grammes of opium and 977 grammes of hashish at Suez on March 7, 1939. Case of ATTITOU ISMAIL MAHMOUD	64
14.—Seizure of 2·164 kilogrammes of opium at Cairo on March 11, 1939. Case of ABDEL-AZIZ HUSSEIN ABDULLA	65
15.—Seizure of 240 grammes of opium at Alexandria on March 21, 1939. Case of SAYED MOHAMED OSMAN, <i>alias</i> SAMBO and others	65

	Page
16.—Seizure of 2-2695 kilogrammes of hashish and 325 grammes of opium at Cairo on March 27, 1939. Case of ABDEL-KADER IBRAHIM JARIR and others	66
17.—Seizure of 200 grammes of heroin at Alexandria in April 1939. Case of ABD-RABBO ABDEL-MEGUID ABU-EL-ELA and AHMED METWALLI EL-MEZAYEN	68
18.—Seizure of 18 grammes of heroin and 2 grammes of opium at Alexandria on April 2, 1939. Case of MOHAMED GOUDA and others	70
19.—Assault of C.N.I.B. force on April 20, 1939. Case of ABU-ZEID DERAZ and others	71
20.—Seizure of 3 grammes of heroin at Port Said on April 25, 1939. Case of ABBAS OMAR GAD, <i>alias</i> EL-GEBALI and others	72
21.—Seizure of 1 $\frac{1}{3}$ grammes of opium at Port Said on April 26, 1939. Case of DAHI SULTAN	73
22.—Seizure of 100 grammes of heroin at Alexandria on April 27, 1939. Case of OM-EL-SAAD ALI EL-HADARI and others	73
23.—Seizure of 7 grammes of heroin at Port Said in April/May 1939. Case of HAMED MOSBAH and others	74
24.—Seizure of 67 grammes of heroin at Cairo on May 7, 1939. Case of ZAKI IBRAHIM OSMAN and MOHAMED SOLIMAN IS-HAK	75
25.—Seizure of 190.5 grammes of heroin at Cairo on May 10, 1939. Case of CHRISTO PANDELIDIS and MARCO MARKERIDIS	76
26.—Seizure of 6-322 kilogrammes of opium at Cairo on May 23, 1939. Case of ABDEL-RAOUF EL-SAYED ABDEL-SAMAD and others	77
27.—Seizure of 131 grammes of heroin at Alexandria on May 28, 1939. Case of EFSTRATIOS SHIOTAKIS and others...	78
28.—Seizure of 169 grammes of opium at Suez on July 17, 1939. Case of ABU-EL-WAFA AHMED EL-MIDAN	79
29.—Seizure of 14-092 kilogrammes of hashish at Alexandria on July 19, 1939. Case of ABDEL-AZIZ MOHAMED GOMMA	80
30.—Seizure of 952 grammes of opium at Alexandria on July 20, 1939. Case of ABDEL-MONEM EL-SAYED, <i>alias</i> NEAMA and others	80
31.—Seizure of 211 grammes of hashish at Suez on July 21, 1939. Case of AHMED ABDU EL-SAYED...	81
32.—Seizure of 4 grammes of opium at Port Said on July 22, 1939. Case of HAMED HASSANEIN LIHETA and HASSANEIN HASSANEIN LIHETA	82
33.—Seizure of 12 grammes of heroin at Port Said in July 1939. Case of MOHAMED MOHAMED ABDEL-REHIM and others	82
34.—Seizure of 5-194 kilogrammes of hashish, 865 grammes of opium, 1-960 kilogrammes of manzoul and 130 grammes of heroin in July 1939, at Manzala, Port Said, Sinbellawein and Cairo	83

	Page
35.—Seizure of 1·280 kilogrammes of hashish and 1·569 kilogrammes of opium at Cairo on August 6, 1939. Case of MAHMOUD AHMED EL-ATROUSH and others	85
36.—Seizure of 1·010 kilogrammes of Indian hashish at Cairo on August 12, 1939. Case of ABDU ABDEL-AAL FARES and others	86
37.—Seizure of 10 grammes of heroin at Cairo on October 5, 1939. Case of IBRAHIM ASHMAWI GADALLA and others	87
38.—Seizure of 1·684 kilogrammes of hashish, 1·550 kilogrammes of opium and 0 481 kilogramme of heroin at Cairo on October 16, 1939. Case of HUSSEIN HASSAN EL-GHALAMAS	88
39.—Seizure of 3·936 kilogrammes of opium, 135 grammes of hashish and 305 grammes of heroin at Cairo and Assiout in October 1939. Case of KHALIL IBRAHIM GAZAR and others	89

CHAPTER V

Legislation in Egypt... ..	91
----------------------------	----

CHAPTER VI.—SITUATION IN CERTAIN FOREIGN COUNTRIES AND ACTIVITIES FOR COMBATING DRUG TRAFFICKING

1.—League of Nations	92
2.—Twenty-fourth Session of the Advisory Committee	93
3.—Canada	95
4.—Iran	97
5.—Syria and Lebanon	100
6.—Turkey... ..	102
7.—Yugoslavia	102

CHAPTER VII

Boiled Tea	104
-------------------	-----

CHAPTER VIII

Hashish (Cannabis Sativa L.)... ..	106
------------------------------------	-----

CHAPTER IX

Propaganda	110
-------------------	-----

CHAPTER X.—SMUGGLING BY STEAMSHIPS

Statement showing steamships on board of which narcotics were seized by Coastguards, Customs and Police authorities	112
--	-----

CHAPTER XI.—QUANTITIES OF NARCOTICS SEIZED DURING THE YEAR

1.—Statement showing seizures	118
2.—Statement showing some sources of origin of the drugs seized	122
3.—Comparative statement showing results of analysis of narcotics during the years from 1928 to 1939, as reported by the Medico-Legal Department	128

CHAPTER XII.—ADDICTION AND TRAFFICKING IN EGYPT

1.—Nationalities of traffickers	130
2.—Professions of narcotic addicts and persons involved in the trade ...	131
3.—Ages of addicts and persons involved in the trade	132
4.—Number of persons who were in prison on October 1, 1939, under Law on Narcotics	133
5.—Analysis of 100 prisoner addicts	134
6.—Trades of 100 prisoner addicts	135
7.—Combined table showing previous official convictions and nature of drugs used by 100 prisoner addicts	136
8.—Ages of 100 prisoner addicts	137
9.—Combined table showing duration of addiction of 100 prisoner addicts according to their own statements	138
10.—Percentage of wages spent by 100 prisoner addicts on their drugs according to their own statements	139
11.—Daily quantities of drugs consumed by 100 prisoner addicts according to their own statements	140

CHAPTER XIII.—JUDGMENTS BY NATIVE, CONSULAR AND MIXED COURTS IN EGYPT AND EXPULSIONS

1.—Judgments by Native Tribunals and statement of fines	141
2.—Judgments by Narcotics Courts, Cairo and Alexandria	143
3.—Table showing number and trades of accused persons, number of convictions, nature of crimes and sentences	144
4.—Judgments by Courts of Frontiers Administration	154
5.—Fines imposed under Narcotics Law	156
6.—Judgments by Consular Courts	158
7.—Judgments by Mixed Tribunals	160
8.—Expulsions	162

Page	CHAPTER XIV.—SOCIAL EFFECTS OF ADDICTION	Page
	1.—Divorce through addiction to and trafficking in drugs	164
118		
122	2.—Deaths reported as caused by drugs	164
	CHAPTER XV.—RECIDIVISM	
128	Statistics and control	165
	CHAPTER XVI	
130	Honours	173
131		
132	CHAPTER XVII	
	Speech by Director, C.N.I.B., at Geneva, in May 1939	174
133		
134		
135		
136		
137		
138		
139		
140		
141		
143		
144		
154		
156		
158		
160		
162		

Illustrations

	Facing page
1.—Inside of a camel's stomach	44
2.—Sample tin of opium or hashish as found in camels' stomachs	46
3.—A camel's stomach	46
4.—Opening camel's stomach in search of tins	46
5.—Late Mulazim Awal (1st Lieutenant) MOHAMED FAHMY EFF., Criminal Investigation Officer of Labban Qism murdered whilst on duty	70
6.—Uprooted hashish plant	100

Graphs

1.—Comparative return of seizures	116
2.—Comparative statement of analysis of drugs	128
3.—Comparative statement of drug traffickers and addicts in prison ...	132

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1939

CAIRO, February 1, 1940

HIS EXCELLENCY

ALI MAHER PASHA,

Minister of the Interior.

EXCELLENCY,

In my annual report for 1938 I stated :—

“ The official figures published in this Report, while not showing any big relapse to drug addiction, do bear out the need of the warning that I expressed in my 1937 Report against any self-complacency as to results obtained and against any slackening off in preventive effort.

.....the slightest relaxation of police effort in Egypt or the slightest enfeeblement of anti-narcotic policy will quickly see this country drifting back to where she was ten years ago”.

In reviewing the situation for 1939 I must repeat that warning but still more emphatically.

As can be seen from the table of prison figures on page 133 of this report, the total of traffickers in the State prisons on October 1 has increased since that date last year by 754 and that of addicts by 52, i.e. a total increase of 806 persons imprisoned under the Narcotic Law : this means that after steadily improving up to 1937 we have now slipped back on the general total to where we were in 1934.

As regards quantities of drugs seized in the contraband trade, the figures on pages 118–121 show that fewer drugs have been seized than during the previous year.

If we take it that the police effort has remained constant, a reduction in drugs seized might be considered as proof of fewer drugs coming in.

Again an increased number of traffickers arrested might be taken as showing increased energy and zeal on the part of the police : it might, on the other hand, mean a large increase in traffickers of whom the usual proportion only have been arrested.

On the whole I believe that more black drugs than formerly are getting into the country, that police energy has not actually diminished, that, on the other hand, it has not increased in proportion to the increased traffic and that addiction to hashish and opium is definitely growing greater.

It can be taken as a basic fact that the only deterrent to drugs entering the country is the energy of the preventive services: the desire for drugs remains but cannot be indulged in so long as the preventive cordon is efficient. Failure on the part of the police to keep level with the increased trafficking is largely due to the increased preoccupation of the police, especially in the Provinces, with the mass of crime work which they cannot escape.

Narcotic trafficking, unlike murders and robberies, does not force itself upon a provincial police officer's attention: it has to be looked for and time and patience spent in its detection. What provincial police officer to-day has the leisure for this voluntary work?

In the cities, and especially the Port Cities, the Bureau still has specialised narcotic officers and agents who keep a constant eye on the traffic: in the whole of the Mudirias and Damietta Governorate, however, with their population of 13,539,498 there are only four police officers who are whole-time anti-narcotic officers.

Even they, however, are faced with an arduous and often impossible task in trying to control contraband drugs after they have entered the country.

Actually in 1938 there were in the 14 Provinces and 1 Governorate and excluding the four cities of Cairo, Alexandria, Port Said and Suez, 6,719 crimes and 277,491 délits, making a total of 284,210 cases involving criminal investigation by police officers.

The number of police officers in the Provinces is 560, therefore every officer has an average of 507 investigations to make *per annum*, or approximately $1\frac{1}{2}$ per day.

When it is realised that most cases entail visiting the scene of the crime and when all an officer's other multifarious duties are considered, it can be realised that he has little or no time to search for more work in the way of narcotic trafficking.

The police has suffered a serious loss in the death of M. A. MOHAMED FAHMY EFF., Criminal Investigation Officer of the Labban Qism of Alexandria. This promising young officer was murdered by a drug trafficker on April 2, 1939, as recorded on page 70 of this report. The murderer has since been tried, convicted and hanged.

As will be seen from the account on pages 42 to 47 of the mass production of hashish in Syria and of the smuggling of hashish and opium through Qantara, our danger front as I have so often pointed out, is the Eastern Mediterranean, the Suez Canal and the Gulf of Suez.

It is here that contraband in bulk should be seized before it has had time to enter the heart of the country and be dispersed throughout the Provinces.

To do this, as I pointed out last year, the Coastguards and the Suez Police must be equipped with powerful sea-going launches to deal with off-shore shipping.

After years of pressing for these essential boats, credit for a launch for the Suez Police now figures in the Ministry's budget and it is to be hoped that within a few months the Suez Police will be equipped with a suitable sea-going launch and crew.

Our Eastern front remains as dangerous as ever and beyond this front are the countries of origin, Syria for hashish, Turkey for opium and the Far East for white drugs.

My thanks are due to Dr. IBRAHIM FAHMY SALEM BEY, Director, Veterinary Department, Ministry of Agriculture for allowing AHMED SHAKER EFF., teacher, Ashraf Girls School, Abbassia, to make the drawing shown facing page 44 of the interior of a camel's stomach and also to the Survey Department for their successful reproduction of the same.

In my speech this year at Geneva, I paid a tribute of thanks on behalf of the Egyptian Government to the French Authorities in Syria for their continued and successful efforts to prevent the illicit cultivation of hashish in the Lebanon.

The shock was, therefore, considerable when I received in the month of June a long cypher cable to the effect that vast areas of hashish cultivation had again been discovered in those districts.

Knowing the energy and determination of M. COLOMBANI, the Director-General of the Sûreté Générale, I felt assured that the case was in good hands, but my anxiety was not finally allayed until some weeks later when I received official information from the Sûreté that all the cultivated areas had been torn up and large stocks of prepared hashish confiscated and destroyed.

The full figures and facts of this hashish cultivation are given on page 101 of this report: the totals would seem to be incredible were it not that the facts are officially accurate and the arithmetic calculation a simple one.

My first reaction to the astounding news of these seizures was astonishment at what seemed to be almost a national revolt against authority.

The task of repressing hashish cultivation in Syria has always been an arduous and invidious one for the French authorities when the geographical features of the country, the poverty of the villagers and the high profit to be made are realised. In spite of these difficulties, however, the Sûreté have been able these last few years to enforce the laws prohibiting this cultivation all over Syria, except for small areas hidden away in the mountainous regions of the Lebanon.

How came it then that suddenly the situation had changed from little or no cultivation to square miles of it ?

An indication of where the answer would eventually be found was given in the first telegraphic news received that on June 28, M. Colombani himself and a force of police and military had discovered in the neighbourhood of the village of Laboué 5 hectares (50,000 square metres) of hashish cultivation and has proved that it was the property of a member of the cabinet.

This was followed on July 11, by the seizure of 17 sacks of hashish powder, weighing 270 kilogrammes, in the house of a near relative of the same Cabinet Minister.

It was soon evident that many of the governing classes of the Lebanon had defied the Mandatory Authorities and planted vast areas of hashish cultivation, with the natural result that the smaller land-owners had followed their example thinking that they could do so with impunity.

For weeks after these discoveries, the Syrian press indulged in a furious battle for and against hashish cultivation and for pure cynical opportunism I cannot do better than quote the "SAOUT EL-AHRAR" for July 18, which wrote :—

"I do not believe that the breaking of the regulations of the League of Nations constitutes a crime when one considers the numerous infringements by the most civilized European countries of the basic Laws of the League. So far as harm to humanity goes, I do not think that one could charge with crime a feeble and poor people who, not willing to die of starvation, allow the foreigner to die by the slow and joyful method of hashish. We have been led to this conviction after having witnessed the great evils inflicted by the civilized races on more feeble races. Killing a race is of far greater importance than the export of hashish to habitual consumers who have the money to procure it elsewhere."

So now we know what Egypt may expect if the hashish growers of the Lebanon have their own way.

It is difficult enough, as I have said, to keep out of Egypt the not inconsiderable quantities of hashish and opium that annually escape the control of our neighbouring countries. What, then, would have been the situation this year in Egypt had sixteen hundred tons of hashish been thrown against our eastern defences ?

There is only one answer which is that, owing to the weight of the attack and to the weakness of our defences, several hundred tons would have got through.

Egypt owes a deep debt of gratitude to the French Government and to M. Colombani in particular for averting this mass attack on the enemy.

We can only hope that by next year the energy of the French Government and the preventive measures of our own Government will have been doubled and trebled.

To conclude I will sum up my opinion on the situation as I see it to-day.

The Four Great Dangers.

(1) *Desire*.—The desire for narcotic drugs in Egypt is not exorcised : it remains very much alive and will continue so for as long as the present unsatisfactory economic and physical condition of the general mass of the population is permitted to persist.

(2) *War*.—It was war which brought the white drugs to Egypt. It has taken us the best part of ten years to defeat the drug effects of that war on Egypt.

You may be sure that in this new war which has hardly yet begun every drug trafficker in the world is gleefully looking forward to profits on a far vaster scale.

(3) *Far East*.—Mass production of white drugs in the Far East is undoubtedly continuing unchecked and is likely to grow in volume if and when the big nations start mutual massacre on a large scale.

This is where the drug traffickers will concentrate for their deadly munitions of war.

(4) *Syria and Lebanon*.—Elsewhere in this Report it will be seen how imminent the danger was last year of Egypt's being flooded with Lebanese hashish.

Only constant vigilance by the C.N.I.B. and immediate action by the Prime Minister averted what might well have been a terrible disaster.

Have we any assurance that the future conditions of Syria and the Lebanon may not again, and perhaps with greater success this time, result within those territories of the wholesale cultivation of hundreds of tons of hashish for Egypt ?

I have the honour to remain,

Your Excellency's obedient servant,

T. W. RUSSELL, *Lewa*,

Director, Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau

and

Commandant, Cairo City Police.

EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT

Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1939

CHAPTER I

Branches of the C.N.I.B.

ALEXANDRIA BRANCH—PORT SAID BRANCH—SUEZ BRANCH—
CAIRO C.N.I.B.—PROVINCIAL BRANCHES

REPORT BY BIMBASHI A. G. WHITFIELD,
C.N.I.B., ALEXANDRIA BRANCH

In submitting my Report for the past year I would like to make the following observations :—

Although the number of arrests and quantities of drugs seized is slightly lower than that of the previous year, the number of cases dealt with exceeds that of 1938 by 84, as may be seen from the attached statement.

Judging by the reports I have received and the statements made by arrested persons, I have no hesitation in saying that the bulk of opium and hashish seized came from Syria. As mentioned in last year's Report a good deal of the smuggling is done by crews of steamers which ply regularly between the Syrian coasts and Alexandria. The drugs are dumped overboard at a pre-selected spot where they are picked up by sailing-boats lying in wait and then landed in a deserted spot on the coast. The war, however, has somewhat hampered this practice owing to schedules of sailings not being adhered to strictly by the various companies. As a result smugglers are once again resorting to sailing vessels.

As regards heroin seized, most of it came from Marseilles where it had been taken from the Far East. The various workshops in the harbour area would seem to afford an easy means of access for smuggling.

During the last year 20 Europeans convicted by the Mixed Courts, Alexandria, for drug trafficking, were deported and cases against 19 others are still pending.

I should like to take this opportunity of registering my thanks to the Customs and Coastguards Administration, as well as to the other C.N.I.B. Branches, for the unfailing help and support always given to this office.

ARRESTS AND SEIZURES OF NARCOTICS MADE IN ALEXANDRIA DURING 1939, AS COMPARED WITH 1938

		Number of cases		Number of persons arrested				Seizure of heroin and cocaine		Seizure of hashish and opium	
				Egyptians		Europeans					
		1939	1938	1939	1938	1939	1938	1939	1938	1939	1938
								gram.	gram.	gram.	gram.
By Qism	Karmouz... ..	166	132	227	245	2	11	132·83	836·68	5,135·15	1,427·47
„	„ Gumruk	139	80	189	149	9	5	227·25	429·42	1,167·84	20,705·10
„	„ Manshia	64	48	86	60	2	1	187·37	33·36	20·78	17·62
„	„ Attarin	77	48	91	59	4	4	159·70	153·91	88·76	13,017·26
„	„ Labban	127	153	205	296	1	4	164·15	808·95	20,095·01	2,060·91
„	„ Ramleh *	24	32	36	45	4	4	23·87	783·09	78,307·69	34,554·81
„	„ Moharram Bey	29	38	33	48	2	11	15·88	123·00	109·68	21·92
„	„ Minet el-Bassal	84	92	110	122	—	7	1,904·98	688·17	252·36	157·45
„	„ Port Police † ...	46	42	60	58	—	7	4,654·90	3,840·42	20,830·97	87,225·70
„	„ the Bureau	12	19	32	46	4	26	1,741·52	1,122·10	48,214·45	91,547·10
TOTAL		768	684	1,069	1,128	28	80	9,212·45	8,819·10	174,222·69	250,735·34

* Includes seizures effected by Coastguards Administration.

† „ „ „ „ Customs „

**REPORT BY KAIMAKAM A. F. HARVEY BEY,
C.N.I.B., PORT SAID BRANCH**

In one of the C.N.I.B. Annual Reports the Director pointed out the danger of relaxing supervision of those smugglers who had served their sentences, pointing out that in all probability they would enter the "market" again. Unfortunately this prediction has proved to be a correct one. In my area I have 304 traffickers who have been released from prisons and practically all of them have returned to smuggling. This probably accounts for the increase of narcotics seized here during the year.

To support this statement, it will be seen that in case No. 301/Qism Awal/1939, the following were arrested attempting to smuggle 141 kilos. and 800 grammes of hashish, and 16 kilogrammes and 400 grammes of opium:—

(1) TAHA MOHAMED EL-OAF.—Was previously arrested in 1935 by this branch, and sentenced to 5 years' imprisonment. Case No. 10/délit Port refers. Also in case No. 176/délit Port/1938.

(2) IBRAHIM EL-SAYED DOWEDAR.—Was arrested in 1933, and sentenced to 3 years' imprisonment being a partner in the smuggling of 192 kilos. of hashish. Case No. 60/délit Port refers.

(3) AHMED ABDU EL-GEIEDI.—Accused in Case No. 70/délit Port/1937.

(4) EL-SAYED MUSTAFA HAWATIR.—Was arrested while attempting to smuggle 33 kilos. of opium. Case No. 95/délit, Qism Talet/1938 refers.

It will be observed that the methods employed by the smugglers and the places where they attempted to land their drugs have frequently been changed. Some of the methods they now adopt are too revolting to record in print. See case No. 415/Qism Tani/1939.

The insertion of drugs into the rectum has been the cause of two deaths during the past year.

Drugs have been smuggled at Gamil, Lake Bardawil, and Lake Menzaleh. Although this is far from our control, we were able to co-operate with the Coastguards, and a number of arrests were effected.

As you are well aware, our addicts are hashish and opium addicts, and I regret to report that heroin has made its appearance at Port Said. It was reported that there was a considerable increase of persons

receiving injections, and the branch was obliged to concentrate more on the town, with the result that 51 grammes of heroin were seized, and 17 traffickers and distributors were arrested. These were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, as shown in the attached list.

Two cases Nos. 469 and 480, Qism Tani, 1939 were unusual, in that the accused although not found in actual possession of heroin were sentenced in view of the blood test revealing traces of heroin, and the considerable number of needle-prick injection marks on their bodies.

There is a scarcity of Indian hashish here, and prices have risen from L.E. 150 to L.E. 300 per kilo. This I attribute to the severe sentences recently given by Mixed Courts. Previously these smugglers principally from the ships' crews, were leniently dealt with, and in a number of cases they were released, as it was difficult to prove that they were attempting to smuggle drugs into Egypt.

In conclusion, I wish to make particular mention of the work done by Mulazim Awal HUSSEIN HUSNI EFF., and Bashawish AZIZ IS-HAQ. During the year, Sagh. ABDEL-GHANI RABIE EFF. has joined us from Alexandria, and although he still is a stranger to this area, I feel sure he will render valuable assistance in the future.

C.N.I.B. REPORT, PORT SAID BRANCH

Total of quantities seized			Kind of seizures	Number and nationality of accused who appeared for trial													
Year	Kilos.	Grammes		Abyssinian	Arab	British	Chinese	Egyptian	French	German	Indian	Italian	Palestinian	Portuguese	Sudanese	Syrian	TOTAL
1939	22	659	Opium	—	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15
1938	95	120		—	—	—	1	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18
1937	184	444		—	—	—	1	20	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	27
1939	178	881	Hashish	—	—	—	—	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31
1938	20	18		—	—	—	1	26	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	47
1937	26	415		1	2	1	—	25	—	2	4	2	3	—	2	—	42
1939	—	51	Heroin	—	—	—	—	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24
1938	1	—		—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
1937	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1939	201	591	—	—	—	—	—	68	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	70
1938	116	138		—	—	—	2	41	1	—	21	—	—	—	—	—	66
1937	210	859		1	2	1	1	45	—	2	4	2	3	—	2	6	69

DISPOSAL OF THE CASES

Year	Abyssinian	Arab	British	Chinese	Egyptian	French	German	Indian	Italian	Palestinian	Portuguese	Sudanese	Syrian	TOTAL	REMARKS
1939	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	20	Accused against whom final sentences were passed.
1938	—	—	—	2	21	1	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	30	
1937	—	2	—	1	15	—	—	3	1	1	1	—	5	28	
1939	—	—	—	—	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	Their cases still pending.
1938	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	18	
1937	—	—	1	—	6	—	2	1	1	2	—	2	1	16	
1939	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	8	Acquitted or released for lack of proofs.
1938	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	
1937	1	—	—	—	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	
1939	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	6	Handed to ship's captain for administrative punishment.
1938	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	5	
1937	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1939	—	—	—	—	47	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	58	Total as shown above.
1938	—	—	—	2	41	1	—	21	—	—	1	—	—	66	
1937	1	2	1	1	45	—	2	4	2	3	—	2	6	69	

TO THE PART OF THE EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT

1939

1938

1937

1937	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	} Total as shown above.
1949	—	—	—	—	47	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	58	
1938	—	—	—	2	41	1	—	21	—	—	1	—	—	—	66	
1937	1	2	1	1	45	—	2	4	2	3	—	2	6	—	69	

	1939			1938			1937		
	L.E.	Mills.	Number	L.E.	Mills.	Number	L.E.	Mills.	Number
Money seized in possession of the accused, <i>en flagrant délit</i> , and confiscated to the part of the Government	61	460	—	50	525	—	161	390	—
Sailing-vessel "FADLAILAH" No. 109, complete and estimated to cost L.E. 500	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Fishing-boat (Felucca), estimated to cost L.E. 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Rowing-boat, estimated to cost L.E. 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Rowing-boat estimated to cost L.E. 5	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bumboat including goods estimated to cost L.E. 8	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sailing-boat "ATIATALLAH" No. 41, complete and estimated to cost L.E. 400	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Bicycle, mark "PHILLIPS" new, in possession of the accused in case No. 38, Port Qism, 1938, Déhts, which he used in smuggling	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Total of money seized	61	460	—	50	525	—	161	390	—
Fines of Courts	10,895	—	—	7,130	—	—	10,2 0	—	—
Fines of Customs	1,675	—	—	257	—	—	448	590	—
TOTAL	12,631	460	—	7,437	525	—	10,819	980	—

Ships searched	32	65	47
Sailing vessels searched	22	15	10
Ships controlled on account of their crew being known to be narcotics traffickers, or narcotics carriers	450	680	630
Domiciles perquisitioned	58	12	15
Reports received	1,156	1,368	450
Letters sent out	856	1,291	453

C.N.I.B. REPORT, SUEZ BRANCH

Years	Total of quantities seized		Kind of seizures	Number and nationality of accused who appeared for trial			
	Kilos.	Gram.		Arab	Egypt.	Indian	TOTAL
1939	32	635 92	Opium	1	5	—	6
1938	184	789 97		3	2	—	5
1937	14	426 17		2	14	—	16
1939	40	487 30	Hashish	1	11	1	13
1938	28	549 28		4	2	3	9
1937	11	244		1	6	3	10
1939	73	123 2	TOTAL	2	16	1	19
1938	213	339 25		7	4	3	14
1937	26	670 17		3	20	3	26

DISPOSAL OF CASES

Years	Arab	Egypt.	Indian	TOTAL	Total of years of imprisonment	Total of fines in Egyptian pounds	Remarks
1939	1	12	1	14	20	3,930	Accused against whom final sentences were passed.
1938	3	3	2	8	9 5	1,830	
1937	2	20	3	25	34 5	5,600	
1939	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1938	4	1	1	6	—	—	
1937	—	1	—	1	—	—	Acquitted.
1939	1	4	—	5	—	—	Their cases still pending.
1939	2	16	1	19	20	2,930	
1938	7	4	3	14	9 5	1,830	TOTAL
1937	2	21	3	26	34 5	5,600	

* See page 156.

MONEY AND VEHICLES USED IN THE SMUGGLING AND WHICH HAVE BEEN CONFISCATED TO THE PART OF THE EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT

	1939		1938		1937	
	L.E.	Mills.	L.E.	Mills.	L.E.	Mills.
Total of fines	3,930	—	1,830	—	5,600	—
Fines of customs	—	—	—	—	194	218
TOTAL	3,930	—	1,830	—	5,794	218

This Branch has further carried out the following :—

	1939	1938	1937
Ships searched	3	17	21
Ships controlled on account of their crew being known to be narcotics traffickers or nar- cotics carriers	657	516	500
Reports received	425	350	369
Letters sent out	368	306	309

**REPORT BY KAIMAKAM T. MARCO BEY, INSPECTOR OF
THE CAIRO, UPPER EGYPT AND LOWER EGYPT
C.N.I.B. BRANCHES**

I have the honour to submit hereunder my report and statistics on the work of the Cairo, Lower and Upper Egypt Branches under my supervision for the year 1939.

I regret to say that no decision has so far been given on the drafted arrangement for the extradition of offenders, preliminarily approved by the police of the territories under French Mandate (Lebanon and Syria) drafted last year.

The number of cases arrested by the Cairo C.N.I.B. Branch has exceeded that of last year by 12 only but includes a number of cases which could be considered as "Cases of Important Gangs".

Amongst those arrested and sentenced to the maximum penalty of five years' imprisonment and the fine of L.E. 1,000, I quote a few names who have already undergone another term of five years in prison: MAHMOUD ALY HASSAN EL-SAWY, in the old days formed his own gang — SHAABAN SHAABAN ABU-SHANAB, on his first conviction of five years, was a member of the Muhandiz Gang — HAMMAM MAHMOUD HASSAN EL-SAEDI was a member of the LAMBRO YANNIKOS Gang — HUSSEIN HASSAN EL-GHALAMES, was a member of the EL-SAWY Gang — and MAHMOUD AHMED EL-ATROUSH was a member of the MOHAMED NAFAA Gang.

The above proves that important members of known gangs already arrested and convicted to the maximum penalty do not hesitate to form gangs of their own, as soon as they are released, which again shows that traffickers of certain importance who have made a fortune and still have the greed to make more, are not afraid to take the risk of being rearrested and undergo another term of imprisonment.

From the reports submitted by the officers in charge of the three branches, it is regrettable to remark the lack of respect towards the law and its executors especially in the Provinces.

The history of MANSOUR MANSOUR BASSIOUNI, a very important trafficker of Arab El-Hassar, El-Saff Markaz, given in detail, under the heading of "The Long Arm of the Law" is an example.

In other cases, the fellaheen assisted by the mob, have gone so far, as to assault police officers and their forces.

In April last, a small party consisted of Mulazim Awal AHMED SAYED RAMADAN EFF., a corporal and two agents were attacked at a village called El-Santa, and although the officer fired a few shots, the mob was not intimidated and managed to get back the drugs seized and run away. In this case the officer was wounded in the head and his two men too. One had his skull broken, and the other his arm.

In upper Egypt, the same thing happened in October last, when Second Lieutenant ABDEL-RAHMAN TEWFICK EFF. of Beni Mohamediyat Police Outpost was attacked by the relatives of the drug trafficker.

A resumé of these cases is given hereafter.

In my opinion, the C.N.I.B. forces consisting the Lower and Upper Egypt Branches are not sufficient, especially seeing that the said forces have always to move about from one Province to another, and it is not always that the officer in charge of each force finds prompt and willing assistance from the local police who hesitate very often to join the C.N.I.B. party and take the risk of being stoned or fired at.

It is, therefore, suggested that each Province should arrange to appoint permanently a native constable to reinforce the Lower and Upper Egypt C.N.I.B. Branches.

Lately, the Cairo C.N.I.B. Branch found itself confronted by another great difficulty.

During the year of 1939, it arrested traffickers who formed one gang, but who resided in different Provinces.

Some of these traffickers, not resident in Cairo, have so successfully been defended that the Cairo Narcotics Court tried and sentenced only those residing in Cairo and declared itself incompetent to try

the others, on the claim that there was no material evidence to prove that the drugs seized with the various members forming the gang were of the same kind and identical.

In the old days I remember that the HABIB AZIZ case included twenty persons, all of them sentenced to 5 years' imprisonment by the Cairo Narcotics Court, although only two or three of them actually lived in the Cairo Area.

Other cases similar to the above are those of the EL-SAWY, EL-SUESSI, NAFEA and YANNIKOS.

Arrangements should be made with the competent authorities to remedy this.

It is agreeable to acknowledge the efforts and sincere co-operation of the Alexandria, Port Said and Suez Branches as well as that of all the C.I.D. officers of the Cairo Police Stations, co-operation which has resulted in the successful arrest of many notorious traffickers without paying any attention to such a small consideration as to which Branch takes the kudos and credit of such an arrest, but simply looking at it from the point of view of combating the enemies of humanity and determined recidivists.

Statistics of the Cairo, Upper Egypt and Lower Egypt Branches follow.

CAIRO C.N.I.B. BRANCH UNDER SAGH. ABDEL-AZIZ SAFWAT EFFENDI

CASES DEALT WITH BY THE CAIRO C.N.I.B. BRANCH DURING 1937, 1938 AND 1939

Nationality		Number of Cases	Number of accused	Number of cases dealt with	Number of accused dealt with	Periods of sentences		Total of fines	Pending cases	Expelled persons	SEIZED DRUGS														
											Heroin			Hashish			Opium			Cocaine			Manzoul and other drugs		
K.	Gr.	Cg.	K.	Gr.	Cg.	K.	Gr.	Cg.	K.	Gr.	Cg.	K.	Gr.	Cg.	K.	Gr.	Cg.								
Yrs.	Mths.	L.E.																							
Local ...	1939	59	15	41	81	175	—	22,000	18	—	4	70	68	26	117	9	62	13	—	—	185	—	1	960	—
	1938	51	145	35	72	122	—	21,700	17	—	1	500	—	19	522	—	121	229	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1937	54	162	38	109	149	10	22,290	16	—	2	902	75	9	873	—	44	470	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Foreign	1939	5	9	4	5	7	3	1,500	1	—	—	556	25	—	377	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1938	1	1	1	1	1	—	100	—	1	—	064	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1937	16	18	13	16	10	—	213	3	10	1	059	—	3	120	—	—	97	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	1939	64	204	45	86	182	3	23,500	19	—	4	626	93	26	494	9	62	13	—	—	185	—	1	960	—
	1938	52	146	36	73	123	—	21,800	17	1	1	564	—	19	522	—	121	229	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1937	70	180	51	125	159	10	22,503	19	10	3	961	75	12	993	—	44	567	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

PROVINCIAL BRANCHES

Lower Egypt Branch under Yuzbashi Abdel-Aziz Metwalli Effendi

Result of cases dealt with by this Branch for the years 1937, 1938 and 1939 :—

1.—*Number of Cases :—*

	1939	1938	1937
(a) Number of cases opened... ..	46	32	40
(b) „ „ „ examined	23	20	30
(c) „ „ „ still under judgment	19	8	9
(d) „ „ „ filed “no crime” ...	4	4	2

2.—*Number of arrests made :—*

(a) Persons sentenced	30	33	60
(b) „ awaiting trial	31	13	11
(c) „ acquitted	16	15	8
(d) Term of imprisonment years	44	55	98
(e) Fines, total L.E.	8,220	10,400	15,950

3.—*Quantities of drugs seized :—*

Drugs seized	1939			1938			1937		
	Kilos.	Grs.	C/Grs.	Kilos.	Grs.	C/Grs.	Kilos.	Grs.	C/Grs.
Hashish	8	341	56	6	431	29·5	6	22	47
Heroin... ..	—	43	53	—	74	50	—	77	27
Opium... ..	4	273	54	6	289	8·5	8	950	57
Other drugs	2	125	80	6	812	—	—	—	—

4.— <i>Prohibited Cultivation</i> :—						1939	1938	1937
Plants of hashish	...	...	...	...	plants	329	829	—
5.— <i>Enquiries</i> :—								
(a)	Enquiries made on persons already sentenced and having served sentence					473	430	400
(b)	Persons traced but proved to have ceased to deal in drugs					217	230	218
(c)	Persons who have served terms of imprisonment but who continue to deal in drugs, as per enquiries made					6	9	2
(d)	Persons who have left prison but who continue to be addicts					9	8	6
(e)	Enquiries still being carried on					157	93	184
(f)	Absentees					84	90	—

REPORT FROM C.N.I.B ASSIUT BRANCH UNDER YUZHASHI ABDEL-FATTAH EL-BENDARY EFFENDI

The figures contained in the attached tables for 1939 show the efforts exerted this year for combating narcotics and seizing forbidden plantations, more especially when note is taken of the fact that during the whole of this season we have been deprived of the valuable aid usually rendered by men of the Air Force in discovering the opium plantations.

From the figures it is clear that the total areas of seized plantations this year exceeded those of last year. The délits cases for seizing narcotics have amounted to 176, *i.e.* 50 cases in excess of those of 1938. The total of offences, whether délits or contraventions, for the year, has again increased by 106.

It is to be noted that the hashish cultivation has been steadily increasing every year since 1937. The cause I believe lies in the realisation by the fellaheen of the easy way in which opium plantations had been discovered from the air, or by the police force. They have abandoned opium-growing and resorted to planting hashish which gives the same profits. The hashish plant is easily concealed among other similar plants such as green pepper and mulukhia and sometimes even in between cucumber and cotton plantations.

The quantities of seized narcotic drugs, heroin, hashish and raw opium, are much in excess of those seized in the two foregoing years. This is explained by the increased efforts of the C.N.I.B. Branch on one hand, and on the other hand by the effect of the economic crisis in the country which have made addicts seek for drugs at any price, thus inciting traffickers to supply the same whatever the risks.

The tables also show the successful efforts of the C.N.I.B. Branch in seizing tobacco plantation in much bigger areas than in the two previous years.

It has been noted that attempts at opium cultivation are spreading in Upper Egypt. To this may be added that the opium plantations which escape seizure have become so scarce that the supply thereof is far below the local demand and hence the seized opium is mostly from foreign sources.

I have learned from many persons that the fellaheen in using and trafficking in drugs do not consider it a religious sin, and it would be profitable if preaching could be adopted in mosques and churches against this nefarious habit, as religious restraint has great effect on this class of the population.

Special Legislation re Prohibited Plantations :

The expected legislation for considering as délits the offences of planting hashish and opium has been greatly delayed. The fellaheen laugh at the existing preventive measures against this illicit plantation in view of the great profits befalling them in case they succeed in concealing it. This is proved by the fact that we seized about 180 feddans of opium plantation in one day (2-3-1939) in Geziret el-Gharib, Markaz El-Badari (*vide* report sent to Headquarters on March 3, 1939 under No. 209). This goes to prove the degree of disregard by the fellaheen for the law and punishment, and show that the efforts exerted by the authorities to combat these illicit plantations are out of all proportion to the insignificant loss borne by the fellah whose plantation is seized and destroyed.

The Court of Cassation and the Cases of Poppy :

A decision rendered by this Court on the application for reversal of judgment presented by AHMED ABDEL-RAHMAN MOHAMED *versus* Parquet under No. 1291 for year 1938, dated April 11, 1938, stipulated that to prove the culpability of the cultivator charged with the possession of incised poppy heads, the definite evidence must be produced to prove that he was the actual person who made the said incisions, but in spite of this decision we have been able to obtain condemnations in similar cases by some courts who, notwithstanding the said decision,

have considered the cultivator the only person interested in carrying out incisions of the poppy heads. Moreover, acting on the strength of this decision the Substitute of the Parquet had ordered the filling of two cases for lack of evidence (cases 2506 and 2508, délits No. 39, Nag' Hamadi), but on application to the Chief of the Parquet in writing on June 2, 1939, under No 30, and the recommendation of the Procureur-Général, this order has been cancelled and the two cases have been committed for hearing by the Court at Nag' Hamadi.

Combating Traffickers :

As means for combating traffickers who had not been caught red-handed in their illicit traffickings we have, in conjunction with the Markazes, served them with warnings as suspects, by application of paragraph 6 of Article 2 of the Law No. 24/1933 and consequently have placed them under strict supervision.

This procedure has had very good result in suppressing the activities of those concerned and serving as an exemplary measure to others.

Narcotic Drugs and their Effect on Public Security :

It is to be noted that some of the offences this year have been directly caused by narcotics. The following are examples :—

(1) *Case 1523 délits/1939, Markaz Abnoub, dated May 25, 1939.*— During the investigation it has been proved that two months prior to the offence, one rotte of opium had been sent with a sailor to MOHAMED MOHAMED MANSOUR, a well-known trafficker at Beni Razah. YOUSSEF AHMED ABDEL-HALIM met the carrier and took the opium for himself. MOHAMED MOHAMED MANSOUR went to SALEH MOUSSA, ABDEL-HALIM's maternal uncle, and asked him to intervene with his nephew to give back the opium, but SALEH MOUSSA excused himself saying he had no authority over his nephew. Thereupon, MOHAMED MOHAMED MANSOUR and some of his own cousins aimed themselves and ambushed the youth MANSOUR ALI MOUSSA, another nephew of SALEH MOUSSA, while returning home from the fields after sunset driving two cows belonging to his uncle SALEH MOUSSA and carried away the two cows by force.

It transpired also that one of the accused, a certain AYAT AHMED MOHAMED MANSOUR had had two previous antecedents for trafficking. He was accordingly warned by the Markaz as suspect.

(2) *Case 1959 délits/1939, Markaz Assiut, dated July 15, 1939.*— MOHAMED FARGHALI ABDEL-SALAM, ARABI MOHAMED and others while irrigating a corn plantation owned by ARABI MOHAMED had been fired at twice by AHMED NOSSAIR ALI and ZAKI AHMED BEKHIT.

MOHAMED FARGHALI ABDEL SALAM was hit and died on the spot. The reason goes back to the fact that ARABI MOHAMED's uncle had previously served as informer, in case 4702/39, Markaz Deirout, of July 5, 1939, which led to the arrest of ABDEL-RAHMAN SAYED ASSAL and SHEHATA AHMED BEKHIT, relatives of the accused on the charge of possessing 219 grammes of heroin, which they had hid inside two spirit lamps they had brought from Alexandria.

The accused had mistaken FARGHALI for ARABI MOHAMED, the nephew of our previous informer (though the informer's names had not been divulged before).

(3) *Case 1753 délits/1939, Markaz Abnoub, dated July 6, 1939.*— FAKIR ABDEL-RAHMAN, a Government ghaffir, at Wasta, Markaz Abnoub, together with his brother MOHAMED ABDEL-RAHMAN SHEIKH of ghaffirs of the same locality had given us information on June 20, 1939, which led to the arrest on charge of possessing 300 grammes of opium, of the trafficker ABU-EL-HAMD AHMED ABU-EL-HAMD of Wasta, and the latter informer helped in the arrest. On the same day, MOHAMED AHMED ABU-EL-HAMD and SAYED AHMED ABU-EL-HAMD, brother of the accused, assaulted the ghaffir FAKIR ABDEL-RAHMAN, the first informer, by hitting him on the head with an axe while he slept. He was transferred to hospital and died on arrival there.

Later on, on August 12, 1939, SAYED AHMED ABU-EL-HAMD, a relative of the two murderers, was killed and the Sheikh of the Wasta ghaffirs with others were charged with this killing. The case was registered under No. 2283/1939, Markaz Abnoub, pending trial.

(4) On October 31, 1939, by letter 113, I had reported the case of assault on 2nd Lieutenant ABDEL-RAHMAN TEWFIK EFF., Mulahiz of the Beni Mohamediyat Outpost, who had proceeded to Kom-el-Mansoura to search by Parquet's consent the house of a certain AHMED ABDEL-RAHMAN-RADWAN suspected of drug trafficking. On finding a tin box containing opium, the police officer was assaulted and attacked by the family of the accused. Some rounds were fired by the police and the natives, which resulted in wounding MOHAMED SELIM and MAHMOUD AHMED.

It is to be noted here, that during the frequent searches made for drugs, many fire-arms had been seized this year in possession of dangerous persons who had no licences for carrying same. Some of these are stolen Government arms.

In addition to the foregoing, many plantations, houses and shops have been searched by the officer in the Branch Office and myself, amounting to 124 searches during the year. We have proceeded 172 times to places in the various parts for investigation and

101 times to give testimony before Courts in Upper Egypt. We have also investigated most of the cases in which narcotics had been seized. As a result of this procedure the orders for filing the following cases had been cancelled : case 2036 délits/1938, Bandar Assiout ; cases 2506 and 2508 délits/1939, Markaz Nag' Hamadi.

The Nafars ATTIATALLA MUSTAFA, ABDEL-GAWAD KHALIL from the Assiut Police force and the ghaffir ALI MOHAMED MASSOUD of SALAMON, MARKAZ Abu Tig were court-martialled on September 6, 1939, for giving false testimony in favour of some traffickers in case No. 1922 délits/1937, Markaz Abu Tig, at the request of the Branch Office. The first was sentenced to 9 months' imprisonment and 20 lashes, the second for 6 months and 20 lashes and the third for one year and 30 lashes.

The Need of Reinforcing the Branch Office's Force :

In view of the vast areas which fall under this Office's control — all of Upper Egypt Provinces — and in view of the repeated attacks on members of the Office force during seizure of drugs, and the great opposition shown by the natives on such occasions, I beg to request that you will kindly approve the appointing of 8 constables and N.C.Os. as permanently attached to this Office, as some Mudirias do not agree to detail any of their men for the work. Moreover, temporarily detailed men do not cope with the work in the same spirit and efficiency as the men who are permanently detailed for the purpose.

Result of cases dealt with by the Upper Egypt Branch for the years 1937, 1938 and 1939 :—

(a) Number of cases dealt with by the said office :—

(b) Cases examined	...	...	...	713	692	2,212
(c)	"	still under judgments	...	224	122	122
(d)	Filed under "no crime"	...	...	6	28	10
(e)	"	"accused died"	...	3	1	3

(a)	Persons arrested	237	231	214
(b)	„ sentenced... ..	721	703	2,099
(c)	„ awaiting trial	260	177	136
(d)	„ acquitted	26	53	42
(e)	Term of imprisonment ... years	142	114	135

3.—Quantities of drugs seized:—

[illegible]

4.—*Prohibited cultivation :—*

(a) Cultivation of opium (<i>Ar</i> : khushkhash) :						1939	1938	1937
Feddans	...	...	...	...	...	403	169*	707
Kirats	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	10
Sahms	...	...	...	...	...	14	18	9
Equals L.E. ...						161,200	101,460	353,700
(b) Cultivations of hashish (plants)						98,030	76,192	23,347
Feddans	...	...	...	...	...	43	15	—
Kirats	...	...	...	...	...	19	23	—
Sahms	...	...	...	...	...	1	12	—

5.—*Enquiries :—*

(a) Enquiries made on persons already sentenced and having served their sentence ...	...	521	490	765
(b) Persons traced but proved to have ceased to deal in drugs	...	249	369	588
(c) Persons who have served terms of imprisonment but who continue to deal in drugs, as per enquiries made ...	...	124	32	85
(d) Persons who have left prison but who continue to be addicts ...	...	37	23	24
(e) Enquiries still being carried out	...	11	66	68

* During the 1938 campaign it was found that it was quite sufficient to fly low and continuously round any patch of poppy located from the air to cause the owner to eradicate his crop before the police land forces arrived. This partly accounts for the lower figure of acreage seized.

CHAPTER II

Cases of Seizures of Narcotics on or before Arrival from Abroad

SEIZURE OF 595 GRAMMES OF INDIAN HASHISH AT PORT SAID ON JANUARY 23, 1938, EX S.S. "SOMERSETSHIRE". CASE OF BABU LALL TOPSASS AND LALL MEAN LASCAR, INDIANS, BRITISH SUBJECTS — SEIZURE OF 72 GRAMMES OF HASHISH AT SUEZ ON NOVEMBER 18, 1938, EX S.S. "CITY OF HONG KONG". CASE OF ALI IBRAHIM KAMBOURIS — SEIZURE OF 667 GRAMMES OF HEROIN AT ALEXANDRIA ON DECEMBER 5, 1938 EX S.S. "KHEDIVE ISMAIL". CASE OF MOHAMED ABU-EL-KHEIR ABU-SHELBANAH — SEIZURE OF 2·500 KILOGRAMMES OF HASHISH AT ALEXANDRIA IN DECEMBER 1938. CASE OF HAMDI KHEIR-EL-DIN EL-TARABULSI AND OTHERS — SEIZURE OF 66 GRAMMES OF INDIAN HASHISH AT PORT SAID ON JANUARY 8, 1939, EX S.S. "MAHSEER". CASE OF GOMANI KHAN — SEIZURE OF 45 GRAMMES OF HASHISH AT PORT SAID ON JANUARY 11, 1939, EX S.S. "JOHANNESBURG". CASE OF ASHREF ALI RIZKALLA AND AMIAN ABDEL-HAMID — SEIZURE OF 385 GRAMMES OF HASHISH AT SUEZ ON JANUARY 16, 1939, EX S.S. "EL-AMIN". CASE OF SOMA RAMA KIKI, INDIAN, BRITISH SUBJECT — SEIZURE OF 37 GRAMMES OF HASHISH AT PORT SAID ON JANUARY 22, 1939, EX S.S. "STRATHNAVER". CASE OF MOHAMED EL-TABBE ABU-EMARA — SEIZURE OF 392 GRAMMES OF HEROIN AT ALEXANDRIA ON JANUARY 28, 1939, EX S.S. "CHAMPOLION". CASE OF ABDEL-AZIZ EL-SAYED AND OTHERS — SEIZURE OF 430 GRAMMES OF HEROIN, EX S.S. "MARIETTE PACHA" AND 40 CENTIGRAMMES OF HASHISH AT ALEXANDRIA ON FEBRUARY 10, 1939. CASE OF MUSTAFA SOLIMAN, ALIAS MUSTAFASH AND OTHERS — SEIZURE OF 35 GRAMMES OF INDIAN HASHISH AT PORT SAID ON FEBRUARY 13, 1939, EX S.S. "CITY OF KOBE". CASE OF EL-SAID MOHAMED ABU-ZEID — SEIZURE OF 23 GRAMMES

OF HASHISH AT PORT SAID AT THE END OF FEBRUARY 1939, EX S.S. "CITY OF BIRMINGHAM". CASE OF ABDEL-ALIM EL-SAYED— SEIZURE OF 700 GRAMMES OF INDIAN HASHISH AT PORT SAID ON MARCH 16, 1939, EX S.S. "MAHRATTA". CASE OF MOKBEL AHMED MUNIR-EL-DIN AND SULTAN AHMED ANWAR ALI, INDIANS, BRITISH SUBJECTS — SEIZURE OF 140 GRAMMES OF HEROIN AT ALEXANDRIA ON MARCH 18, 1939, EX S.S. MARCO POLO". CASE OF HASSAN ALI EL-SAYED — SEIZURE OF 500 GRAMMES OF HASHISH AT PORT SAID ON MARCH 22, 1939, EX S.S. "MARKHOR". CASE OF ABDU IBRAHIM EL-DESSOUKI — SEIZURE OF 120 GRAMMES OF HASHISH AT PORT SAID ON APRIL 11, 1939, EX S.S. "VICEROY OF INDIA". CASE OF AWAD AHMED EL-RAZKI — SEIZURE OF 141·800 KILOGRAMMES OF HASHISH AND 16·400 KILOGRAMMES OF OPIUM AT PORT SAID ON APRIL 19, 1939. CASE OF TAHA MOHAMED OAF AND OTHERS — SEIZURE OF 900 GRAMMES OF HASHISH AT PORT SAID ON MAY 12, 1939, EX S.S. "CITY OF JOHANNESBURG". CASE OF IBRAHIM MOHAMED MABROUK — SEIZURE OF 825 GRAMMES OF HEROIN AT ALEXANDRIA ON MAY 24, 1939. CASE OF HASSAN AHMED EL-DOMIATY — SEIZURE OF 199 GRAMMES OF HEROIN AT ALEXANDRIA IN MAY 1939. CASE OF ANTOINE CONSTANTIN YOANNOU, GREEK SUBJECT — SEIZURE OF 200 GRAMMES OF HEROIN AT ALEXANDRIA ON JUNE 1, 1939. CASE OF SAILOR KHAMIS ABDEL-AAL — SEIZURE OF 520 GRAMMES OF HEROIN AT ALEXANDRIA ON JULY 30, 1939, EX S.S. "MOHAMED ALI EL-KEBIR". CASE OF AHMED MOHAMED BOGHDADI AND OTHERS. SEIZURE OF 1·340 KILOGRAMMES OF HASHISH AT PORT SAID ON AUGUST 3, 1939, EX S.S. "SERBINO". CASE OF YOUSSEF ALI MOHAMED AND ANOTHER — SEIZURE OF 410 GRAMMES OF HASHISH AT PORT SAID ON AUGUST 10, 1939, EX S.S. "STREEFKERK". CASE OF ARAB ALI SATKOURI AND ALI HEGAZI — SEIZURE OF 149 GRAMMES OF OPIUM AT SUEZ ON SEPTEMBER 11, 1939. CASE OF MADBOULI NESSIM — SEIZURE OF 185 GRAMMES OF COCAINE AT ALEXANDRIA ON NOVEMBER 29, 1939, EX S.S. "DACIA". CASE OF DIMITRI EVSTATIEFF ILIEFF AND CHRISTO PETROFF ATHANASOFF. BULGARIAN SUBJECTS — CASE OF CHARILAOS FANIOUDAKIS AND SPIRO ANTZOULATOS — CASE OF ABDEL-REHIM MOHAMED ABU-EL-GHEIT AND OTHERS. CASE OF FISSA ABDULLA EL-MAZAINI, ABDEL-MAJID SHAKOUR GHARBIYEH AND OTHERS — CASE OF VINCENT LAUDATO AND OTHERS.

**SEIZURE OF 595 GRAMMES OF INDIAN HASHISH
AT PORT SAID ON JANUARY 23, 1938, EX S.S.
"SOMERSETSHIRE"**

**Case of Babu Lall Topsass and Lall Mean Lascar,
Indians, British Subjects**

On January 23, 1938, when S.S. "SOMERSETSHIRE" arrived at Port Said, some detectives of the C.N.I.B. Port Said Branch were posted on board to watch the crew. Two members of the Indian crew, namely BABU LALL TOPSASS and LALL MEAN LASCAR were acting in a suspicious manner and their arrest followed. They were found to be in possession of 595 grammes of Indian hashish.

On March 30, 1939, the two accused were tried by Mansoura Mixed Tribunal and sentenced to one year's imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 200, each.

The source of origin of the drug seized is India.

**SEIZURE OF 72 GRAMMES OF HASHISH AT SUEZ
ON NOVEMBER 18, 1938, EX S.S. "CITY OF HONG
KONG"**

Case of Ali Ibrahim Kambouris

Upon information given by the C.N.I.B. Suez Branch the Coast guards Administration put under supervision S.S. "CITY OF HONG KONG" on arrival at Suez Port on November 18, 1938, with the result that bumboatman ALI IBRAHIM KAMBOURIS, who is a notorious trafficker, was arrested in possession of 72 grammes of hashish.

The accused was tried on February 13, 1939 by Suez Summary Native Court and sentenced to 2 years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 300.

The source of origin of the drugs seized is presumably India.

SEIZURE OF 667 GRAMMES OF HEROIN AT ALEXANDRIA ON DECEMBER 5, 1938, EX S.S. "KHEDIVE ISMAIL"

Case of Mohamed Abu-el-Kheir Abu-Shelbanah

For some time past a certain engineer of S.S. "KHEDIVE ISMAIL" was placed under watch, and it was ascertained that he had been in close touch with a notorious drug trafficker of Alexandria.

On arrival of S.S. "KHEDIVE ISMAIL" on December 4, 1939, a very close watch was kept on the steamer. The notorious trafficker was seen in the vicinity of the ship and was met by the engineer. They both proceeded to the shop of the former where they stayed together until the evening, when they returned on board the steamer.

On the following day the watch was resumed and about 11 a.m. a certain MOHAMED ABU-EL-KHEIR ABU-SHELBANAH was seen to leave the ship by the crew's companion ladder. By then the Customs guards on the quay had got wind that the C.N.I.B. officials were watching the steamer. They searched the man and found that he was carrying on him seven packages containing 667 grammes of heroin. The man was questioned but refused to disclose the name of the person who had given him the stuff or state for whom it was intended. All he would say was that he had found it on board the ship. The cabin of the engineer was searched but nothing of an incriminating nature was found.

The matter was reported privately by the C.N.I.B. Alexandria Branch to the Managing Director of the Pharaonic Mail Line, with the result that the engineer was dismissed from the service of the Company.

On January 15, 1939, MOHAMED ABU-EL-KHEIR ABU-SHELBANAH was tried by the Alexandria Drugs Summary Native Court and sentenced to one year's imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 200.

The source of origin of the drug seized is unknown.

SEIZURE OF 2-500 KILOGRAMMES OF HASHISH AT ALEXANDRIA IN DECEMBER 1938

Case of Hamdi Kheir-el-Din El-Tarabulsi and others

A confidant reported that he had been approached by two traffickers in Beyrouth who asked him if he could carry to Egypt, by way of trial, a small consignment consisting of three okes of hashish.

He replied in the affirmative and arrived at Alexandria with the drugs on December 22, 1938. His instructions were that he should get in touch with a certain woman who would introduce him to a buyer. An interview took place on the evening of December 24, 1938, at which was present a detective of the Alexandria C.N.I.B. Branch. After holding a conversation for a few minutes the confidant and the woman walked together to El-Midan and there stopped outside the premises of HASSAN FAHMI EL-SAABH. The confidant was told to wait while the woman entered the premises. Soon after, she came out with EL-SAABH. The three returned towards the Italian Consulate where EL-SAABH and the woman waited while the confidant went to his hotel to secure the drugs. Joining the party after a few minutes he handed over a slab of hashish to EL-SAABH. They arranged to meet the following evening at the same spot where EL-SAABH would take a further quantity. At this meeting at which the detective of the C.N.I.B., posing as an accomplice of the confidant, was present, three more slabs were handed over to EL-SAABH. Another appointment was made for the following day and it was learnt in the meanwhile that one of the Beyrouth traffickers had arrived in Egypt that morning by plane. The rendezvous was kept at which was present the said trafficker who introduced himself as Fuad. He asked after the drugs but was told by the detective that he would bring them the following night. In the meanwhile Fuad's movements were shadowed and it was discovered that he was none other than HAMDI KHEIR-EL-DIN EL-TARABULSI who had been accused by MOHAMED ATTAP in the pseudo-priests case, as being the person who had acted as an intermediary between the bogus priests and the baggage master of the S.S. "MARCO POLO". (Please see C.N.I.B. Annual Report of 1938, pages 27-33.)

On December 27, 1938, the appointment was kept and as soon as the detective had handed over the hashish to EL-SAABH, the latter was arrested. EL-TARABULSI who was lurking in the vicinity, got away. He was, however, followed to the pension where he was staying and was arrested. He gave his name as ABDEL-HAMID SALHAB but could not, however, produce any document to prove his identity. Just as he was being taken away to the Police Station, the woman was seen in the vicinity of the house and was also arrested. In her possession were found an Egyptian passport in the name of HAMDI KHEIR-EL-DIN EL-TARABULSI, a Syrian laissez-passer in the name of ABDEL-HAMID HAMDI SALHAB, and a Palestinian identity card in the name of HAMDI KHEIR-EL-DIN EL-TARABULSI.

On being interrogated, EL-SAABH confessed that he had been dealing in drugs but the other two denied that they had any such dealings with him, the woman pleading that her association with EL-TARABULSI, was one of friendship.

The total quantity of the hashish seized was 2 1/2 kilogrammes.

On May 17, 1939, HAMDI KHEIR-EL-DIN EL-TARABULSI and HASSAN FAHMI EL SAABH were tried by Alexandria Drug Summary Court and sentenced on May 31, 1939 as follows:—

- (1) HAMDI KHEIR-EL-DIN 3 years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 500.
EL-TARABULSI.
- (2) HASSAN FAHMI EL-SAABH 2 years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 200.

The woman being an Italian subject, was referred to the Mixed Tribunal. A "NON LIEU" was pronounced in her favour by the Enquining Magistrate and she was consequently released.

The source of origin of the drug seized is Syria.

**SEIZURE OF 66 GRAMMES OF INDIAN HASHISH
AT PORT SAID ON JANUARY 8, 1939, EX
S.S. "MAHSEER"**

Case of Gomani Khan

On January 8, 1939, the S.S. "MAHSEER" arrived at Port Said. During the supervision of the ship, the C.N.I.B. detective on duty arrested, on suspicion, an Indian sailor named GOMANI KHAN, when carrying, by hand, a handkerchief which was found to contain 66 grammes of hashish. The incident was reported to the captain of the ship, with whose consent the Indian crew's baggage was searched but no other drugs were found.

The sailor was handed over to the captain for administrative action.

The source of origin of the drug seized is India.

**SEIZURE OF 45 GRAMMES OF HASHISH AT PORT SAID
ON JANUARY 11, 1939, EX S.S. "JOHANNESBURG"**

Case of Ashref Ali Rizkallah and Amian Abdel-Hamid

During the supervision of S.S. "JOHANNESBURG" at Port Said on January 11, 1939, an agent of the C.N.I.B. observed an Indian sailor offering a quantity of hashish for sale. The agent reported

the matter to an officer of the C.N.I.B. who boarded the vessel and effected, with the consent of the captain, a search in the crew's quarters where 45 grammes of hashish were found in possession of the undernamed :—

30 grammes with ASHREF ALI RIZKALLAH, Indian.

15 grammes with AMIAN ABDEL-HAMID, Indian.

The two accused persons were handed over to the captain for administrative action.

It is presumed that the source of origin of the drug seized is India.

SEIZURE OF 385 GRAMMES OF HASHISH AT SUEZ ON JANUARY 16, 1939, EX S.S. "EL-AMIN"

Case of Soma Rama Kiki, Indian, British subject

On January 16, 1939, a certain SOMA RAMA KIKI, Indian member of the crew of S.S. "EL-AMIN", was arrested in the Suez Port by the Coastguards agents in possession of 385 grammes of hashish.

The said steamship was searched by the Coastguards and the C.N.I.B. but no drugs were found.

SOMA RAMA KIKI was tried on May 15, 1939 by Cairo Mixed Tribunal and sentenced to one year's imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 200.

The source of origin of the drug seized is presumably India.

SEIZURE OF 37 GRAMMES OF HASHISH AT PORT SAID ON JANUARY 22, 1939, EX S.S. "STRATHNAVER"

Case of Mohamed El-Tabbe Abu-Emara

On January 22, 1939, MOHAMED EL-TABBE ABU-EMARA, a well-known drug trafficker of Port Said, was arrested by Port Said C.N.I.B. Branch on board S.S. "STRATHNAVER", in possession of 37 grammes of hashish.

The accused was tried on March 13, 1939 by Port Said Summary Native Court and sentenced to 16 months' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 200.

The source of origin of the drug seized is India.

**SEIZURE OF 392 GRAMMES OF HEROIN AT ALEX-
ANDRIA ON JANUARY 28, 1939, EX S.S.
"CHAMPOLION"**

Case of Abdel-Aziz El-Sayed and others

On January 27, 1939, the C.I.D. officer of the Port Division was approached by one ABDEL-AZIZ EL-SAYED, who informed him that a fireman on board the S.S. "CHAMPOLION" had a large quantity of heroin for sale. He did not know his name but described him as having a large scar on his neck and of a short and corpulent stature.

Arrangements were, therefore, made to allow ABDEL-AZIZ EL-SAYED to board the S.S. "CHAMPOLION" on arrival in order to ascertain the name of the fireman in question and make arrangements for the purchase of the drugs. The C.I.D. officer realising, however, that he was dealing with an unreliable person whose real motive for going on board might be a different one, posted himself near the gangway, and when ABDEL-AZIZ EL-SAYED came ashore accompanied by a friend, he raised no objection that both be searched by the Customs officials. As it was suspected that ABDEL-AZIZ EL-SAYED had concealed in his rectum a tube containing heroin he was sent to the Government Hospital for medical examination. Unfortunately for him the tube must have burst on the way there, with the result that he died a few hours later.

An identification parade was held the following morning of the whole crew of the S.S. "CHAMPOLION", and the person who accompanied on board ABDEL-AZIZ EL-SAYED, the previous day, was able to pick out one BAPTISTE MARINI as the person who had given the tube of heroin to ABDEL-AZIZ EL-SAYED. This person tallied with the description given by ABDEL-AZIZ EL-SAYED, and, on searching the crew's quarters, three packages (two in the form of suppositories) were found under a locker. BAPTISTE MARINI was immediately arrested. He made a statement a few days later to the investigating magistrate that the seized drugs belonged to one of his comrades named J. B. FRANCESCHETTI, a sailor on the S.S. "CHAMPOLION". It was learnt later that this person landed at Marseilles on arrival of the steamer there.

On the strength of the statement of MARINI, J. B. FRANCESCHETTI was apprehended at Port Said on April 18, 1939, on board S.S. "PRESIDENT DOUMER" on its way to the Far East.

On being interrogated by the Enquiring Magistrate of the Mixed Court, Alexandria, FRANCESCHETTI admitted that the drugs seized on S.S. "CHAMPOLION" belonged to him, and as a result MARINI was set free and FRANCESCHETTI detained.

FRANCESCHETTI was tried by Alexandria Mixed Court on November 22, 1939 and acquitted on account of insufficient evidence.

The drug seized in this case is 392 grammes of heroin. It is of a very white colour, and is not unlikely that it was brought from the Far East to Marseilles from where it was taken on board the S.S. "CHAMPOLION".

**SEIZURE OF 430 GRAMMES OF HEROIN EX. S.S.
"MARIETTE PACHA" AND 40 CENTIGRAMMES OF
HASHISH AT ALEXANDRIA ON FEBRUARY 10, 1939**

Case of Mustafa Soliman, alias Mustafash and others

On December 4, 1938, a confidant reported to an officer of the Port Police, Alexandria that MUSTAFA SOLIMAN, *alias* MUSTAFASH and AHMED HAGGAG, two well-known drug traffickers, had approached him with a view to landing a quantity of heroin from the S.S. "MARIETTE PACHA". The officer reported the matter at the C.N.I.B. Alexandria Branch and it was arranged that a detective should board the steamer on arrival and pose as the intermediary. In the meantime the confidant obtained further particulars from the two traffickers, as well as the signal which he would have to take on board in order to be recognised by the sailor carrying the drugs.

S.S. "MARIETTE PACHA" arrived at Alexandria Port on February 9, 1939 and on the morning of the following day the detective was sent on board. He met a sailor by the name of VINCENT whose description tallied with the one given by the two traffickers and on producing the signal, a small key fitted to a padlock kept by the sailor, he was handed four packages of heroin weighing 430 grammes. The drugs were brought ashore and thereupon an officer of the C.N.I.B. with the Substitute of the Mixed Parquet proceeded on board and held an identification parade. The whole crew was paraded but one man by the name of VINCENT DE PERETTI was found missing. A search of the ship failed to reveal his whereabouts, though it was obvious that he could not have left, as all his clothing and several hundred francs and his shore-leave pass without which he could not land, were found in his locker.

The steamer was held up for three hours in the hope that DE PERETTI would show up. As he did not do so, the Parquet Substitute issued a warrant for his arrest which took place at sea and the French Authorities at Marseilles were communicated with.

Shortly after the departure of the steamer the two traffickers were induced to come to a house in which were hiding the officer of the Port Police and an officer of the C.N.I.B. As soon as the two traffickers took possession of the dope they were arrested. MUSTAFA SOLIMAN, *alias* MUSTAFASH had on him L.E. 42 and a small piece of hashish weighing 40 centigrammes.

The two traffickers were tried by Alexandria Drugs Summary Native Court on March 5, 1939, and sentenced as follows:—

- (1) MUSTAFA SOLIMAN, *alias* 2 years' imprisonment and a fine
MUSTAFASH. of L.E. 400.
- (2) AHMED HAGGAG ... 3 years' imprisonment and a fine
of L.E. 400.

The seized heroin is of a very white colour and of good quality. It is identical with that seized in the case of FRANCOIS SARVELLI and it is not unlikely that it was brought to France from the Far East.

SEIZURE OF 35 GRAMMES OF INDIAN HASHISH AT PORT SAID ON FEBRUARY 13, 1939, EX S.S. "CITY OF KOBE"

Case of El-Said Mohamed Abu-Zeid

On February 13, 1939, a certain EL-SAID MOHAMED ABU-ZEID boarded S.S. "CITY OF KOBE" on arrival at Port Said and after he had got in touch with the Indian crew he was seen sliding down a rope. He was followed to his boat and searched by detectives from C.N.I.B. Port Said Branch. In the boat was found a small sample of hashish weighing 35 grammes.

EL-SAID MOHAMED ABU-ZEID is a well-known smuggler and evidently he obtained this small portion as a sample.

On March 20, 1939, this man was tried by Port Said Summary Native Court and sentenced to two years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 400.

The source of origin of the drugs seized is presumably India.

**SEIZURE OF 23 GRAMMES OF HASHISH AT PORT SAID
AT THE END OF FEBRUARY 1939, EX S.S. "CITY OF
BIRMINGHAM"**

Case of Abdel-Alim El-Sayed

At the end of February 1939, a coal-heaver named ABDEL-ALIM EL-SAYED of Port Said was found in possession of 23 grammes of hashish. He stated that he had obtained it from an Indian member of the crew of S.S. "CITY OF BIRMINGHAM" which arrived at Port Said on February 26, 1939.

This accused was tried on April 3, 1939 by Port Said Summary Court and sentenced to 1 year's imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 200. The source of origin of the drugs seized is India.

**SEIZURE OF 700 GRAMMES OF INDIAN HASHISH AT
PORT SAID ON MARCH 16, 1939, EX S.S. "MAHRATTA"**

**Case of Mokbel Ahmed Munir-el-Din and Sultan Ahmed
Anwar Ali, Indians, British subjects**

On March 16, 1939, MOKBEL AHMED MUNIR-EL-DIN and SULTAN AHMED ANWAR ALI, members of the crew of S.S. MAHRATTA were arrested by an officer of the C.N.I.B. Port Said Branch while attempting to sell hashish to an Egyptian bumboatman.

MOKBEL was found in possession of 700 grammes of Indian hashish which, he stated, had been given to him by SULTAN.

On March 20, 1939, these two accused were tried by Mansoura Mixed Tribunal and sentenced to one year's imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 200, each.

The source of origin of the drugs seized is India.

**SEIZURE OF 140 GRAMMES OF HEROIN AT ALEXAN-
DRIA ON MARCH 18, 1939, EX S.S. "MARCO POLO"**

Case of Hassan Ali El-Sayed

On March 18, 1939, a workman named HASSAN ALI EL-SAYED was arrested in the vicinity of the S.S. "MARCO POLO" by a detective of the Alexandria Customs as he was suspected of carrying drug

on him. HASSAN ALI EL-SAYED was sent to the Government hospital where a suppository containing 140 grammes of heroin was found in his rectum. On being interrogated Hassan ALI EL-SAYED stated that the drug had been given to him on board S.S. "MARCO POLO" by two ship-chandlers who were arrested, but both denied having anything to do with the matter.

The three accused persons were tried by the Drugs Summary Court, Alexandria on May 1, 1939, with the result that HASSAN ALI EL-SAYED was sentenced to two years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 300, and the two ship-chandlers were acquitted on account of insufficient proof.

The origin of the drugs seized is unknown.

**SEIZURE OF 500 GRAMMES OF HASHISH AT PORT SAID
ON MARCH 22, 1939, EX S.S. "MARKHOR"**

Case of Abdu Ibrahim El-Dessouki

On March 22, 1939, an officer of Port Said C.N.I.B. Branch noticed something thrown from the S.S. "MARKHOR" which was laying in the harbour, into a small craft. On proceeding towards the craft, the officer saw the boatman who proved to be ABDU IBRAHIM EL-DESSOUKI, a well-known smuggler, throwing something into the water. On being asked by the officer, the boatman stated it was tobacco which he had thrown into the water, but when picked up it was found to be a packet of paper containing 500 grammes of hashish.

The accused was tried on May 8, 1939 by Port Said Summary Court and sentenced to 4 years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 400.

The source of origin of the drugs seized is presumed to be India.

**SEIZURE OF 120 GRAMMES OF HASHISH AT PORT SAID
ON APRIL 11, 1939, EX S.S. "VICEROY OF INDIA"**

Case of Awad Ahmed El-Razki

It was reported that AWAD AHMED EL-RAZKI and two other smugglers of Port Said had purchased a quantity of hashish from members of the crew of S.S. "VICEROY OF INDIA" on April 8, 1939,

and that EL-RAZKI concealed in a condom which he inserted in his rectum, a quantity of hashish which he was unable to remove. On April 11, 1939, he died from poison.

Post-mortem examination was held and a quantity of 120 grammes of hashish was found inside the body.

The source of origin of the drugs seized is supposed to be India.

SEIZURE OF 141·800 KILOGRAMMES OF HASHISH AND 16·400 KILOGRAMMES OF OPIUM AT PORT SAID ON APRIL 19, 1939

Case of Taha Mohamed Oaf and others

Information was received by the Port Said Coastguards to the effect that IBRAHIM IBRAHIM EL-SHAER was intending to smuggle with other persons a quantity of hashish in a fishing-boat.

About 2 a.m., on April 19, 1939, two Coastguards men on duty on the beach near the bathing-huts at Port Said saw persons approaching the coast. They hid themselves and waited. Shortly afterwards two persons were seen carrying something. These persons were challenged by the Coastguards men who fired one round in the air, calling on them to stop but they threw down their burden and fled. This burden was found to contain 141·800 kilogrammes of hashish and 16·400 kilogrammes of opium. One Coastguards man remained with the drugs while the other gave chase. He was successful in overtaking one of them named TAHA MAHMOUD OAF, but the other escaped.

A policeman of the Suez Canal Police, hearing the shot, hastened towards the scene and saw a person running away. He gave chase and caught him. This proved to be the other smuggler named IBRAHIM EL-SAYED DEWEDAR. The policeman was offered a bribe of L.E. 10 by IBRAHIM DEWEDAR to allow him to escape.

TAHA MOHAMED OAF admitted that IBRAHIM EL-SAYED DEWEDAR was carrying the drugs with him and that they had both embarked from the de Lesseps Breakwater in a boat belonging to IBRAHIM IBRAHIM EL-SHAER. They went to the outer harbour where they met a fishing-boat which was carrying the drugs. They took over the drugs from IBRAHIM IBRAHIM EL-SHAER and members of the crew named :—

ABDEL-HADI AHMED SOBHI,
RAMADAN ALI MOUSSA,
MOHAMED MOHAMED GADOU,

IBRAHIM EL-SAYED DEWEDAR made a complete denial but TAHA MOHAMED OAF was able to prove his statement.

On May 9, 1939, this case was tried by Port Said Summary Court with the following result:—

- | | |
|------------------------------|--|
| (1) IBRAHIM EL-SAYED DEWEDAR | 5 years' imprisonment and
a fine of L.E. 1,000. |
| (2) TAHA MOHAMED OAF | 4 years' imprisonment and
a fine of L.E. 800. |
| (3) IBRAHIM IBRAHIM EL-SHAER | { 3 years' imprisonment and
a fine of L.E. 500, each. |
| (4) ABDEL-HADI AHMED SOBHI | |
| (5) RAMADAN ALI MOUSSA... .. | |
| (6) MOHAMED MOHAMED GADOU | |

The source of origin of the drugs seized is Syria.

SEIZURE OF 900 GRAMMES OF HASHISH AT PORT SAID ON MAY 12, 1939, EX S.S. "CITY OF JOHANNESBURG"

Case of Ibrahim Mohamed Mabrouk

Information was received by the C.N.I.B. Port Said Branch to the effect that bumboatman IBRAHIM MOHAMED MABROUK would attempt to purchase drugs from the crew of S.S. "CITY OF JOHANNESBURG". On May 12, 1939, the said bumboatman boarded the vessel and when he returned he was searched and found in possession of 900 grammes of hashish hidden in his boots.

The accused admitted that he purchased the drug from an Indian sailor.

On May 18, 1939, IBRAHIM MOHAMED MABROUK was tried by Port Said Summary Court and sentenced to two years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 400.

The source of origin of the drugs seized is India.

SEIZURE OF 825 GRAMMES OF HEROIN AT ALEXANDRIA ON MAY 24, 1939

Case of Hassan Ahmed El-Domiaty

On May 24, 1939, a motor-car driven by HASSAN AHMED EL-DOMIATY was stopped at gate No. 18 of the Alexandria Customs enclosure. On being searched a box was found under the driver's seat

This was locked with a padlock. EL-DOMIATY was asked to open it but replied that the key was not with him. The box was broken open and in it were found two small tin boxes, one of which contained 825 grammes of heroin. The key of the outer box was found in EL-DOMIATY's pocket.

The accused was tried on August 7, 1939 by the Summary Native Court, Alexandria and sentenced to 4 years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 800.

The source of origin of the drugs seized is unknown.

SEIZURE OF 199 GRAMMES OF HEROIN AT ALEXANDRIA IN MAY 1939

Case of Antoine Constantin Yoannou, Greek subject

Information having been received from the Bulgarian Police that two small bundles of newspapers addressed to Mlle ADEL HILIAS, 9 Rue Stabile, Mazarita, Alexandria were opened and found to contain heroin, a watch was kept by the C.N.I.B. Alexandria Branch on the house in question. It was found, however, that no one bearing this name lived there. Instead, a certain ANTOINE CONSTANTIN YOANNOU, who had previously been reported as a drug trafficker, occupied a small cobbler's shop on the ground floor of the said building.

Enquiries at the General Post Office revealed that the correspondence addressed to ADEL HILIAS was delivered to YOANNOU. This was borne out on May 12, 1939, when a letter arrived from Bulgaria addressed to ADEL HILIAS. When the letter was delivered to YOANNOU he immediately left his shop on his motor-cycle, and it was not possible to follow him in order to ascertain where he went owing to the speed at which he was driving.

On May 15, 1939, two bundles containing newspapers were received addressed to ADEL HILIAS. As soon as they were delivered to YOANNOU by the postman he was arrested. In them were found 59 grammes of heroin.

YOANNOU on being interrogated denied any knowledge of their contents and stated that for the past 18 months he had received regularly each week two lots of newspapers addressed to ADEL HILIAS, who called for them at his shop. He refused to indicate where ADEL HILIAS lived or give any information which would lead to her arrest.

A few days later two other bundles were received which were followed by two others some few days later. Both sets contained 60 grammes of heroin, each. When YOANNOU's motor-cycle was searched, prior to its being stored at Police garage, a further 20 grammes of heroin were found concealed under the pillion seat.

On September 13, 1939, YOANNOU was tried by Alexandria Mixed Tribunal and sentenced to one year's imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 200.

The source of origin of the drugs seized is Bulgaria.

SEIZURE OF 200 GRAMMES OF HEROIN AT ALEXANDRIA ON JUNE 1, 1939

Case of sailor Khamis Abdel-Aal

Information having reached the Alexandria C.N.I.B. Branch that sailor KHAMIS ABDEL-AAL from the Port District of Alexandria City Police had made arrangements to smuggle a quantity of drugs from the Port area, a watch was kept on his movements, with the result that on the evening of June 1, 1939 he was arrested as he came out from a gate of the Alexandria Customs' zone. On him were found two packages containing 200 grammes of heroin.

He was tried by a District Court Martial on June 8, 1939 and, having been found guilty, sentenced to two years' imprisonment and 20 lashes and to be discharged from the Police service.

The source of origin of the drug seized is unknown.

SEIZURE OF 520 GRAMMES OF HEROIN AT ALEXANDRIA ON JULY 30, 1939, EX S.S. "MOHAMED ALI EL-KEBIR"

Case of Ahmed Mohamed Boghdadi and others

On July 25, 1939, a detective reported to the Criminal Investigation Department officer of the Alexandria Port Police that HASSAN IBRAHIM EL-GUERETLY, *alias* IBRAHIM EL-TURKY had proposed to him to smuggle drugs from the port.

The C.I.D. officer, after consultation with the C.N.I.B., Alexandria Branch, instructed the detective to meet HASSAN IBRAHIM EL-GUERETLY and tell him that he agreed to fall in with his proposal. He was introduced the following day by the latter to another member of the gang named AHMED MOHAMED BOGHDADI who told him to board the S.S. "MOHAMED ALI EL-KEBIR" which was due to arrive on July 30, 1939 and meet a sailor named FANARIOS MANDALIOS, who would hand him half a kilo. of heroin, and, once in possession of same to take it over to his house (the detective's house) where a member of the gang would come to collect it.

The drug being successfully smuggled through the Customs zone on July 30, 1939, the C.I.D. and C.N.I.B. officers lay in hiding at the detective's house awaiting for HASSAN IBRAHIM EL-GUERETLY to come to collect same. Various agents were also placed outside the house. At 8 p.m. HASSAN IBRAHIM EL-GUERETLY called and the stuff was handed over to him. He was followed down by the C.N.I.B. officer who arrested him at the door of his house. On being searched he was found in possession of 520 grammes of heroin, the ownership of which he confessed. AHMED MOHAMED BOGHDADI and FANARIOS MANDALIOS were later arrested.

On December 7, 1939, this case was tried by the Drugs Summary Native Court, Alexandria with the following result:—

- | | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------|
| (1) AHMED MOHAMED BOGH- | 4 years' imprisonment and a | |
| DADI. | fine of L.E. 400. | |
| (2) HASSAN IBRAHIM EL- | { 3 years' imprisonment and a | |
| GUERETLY, <i>alias</i> IBRAHIM | | fine of L.E. 300, each. |
| EL-TURKY | | |
| (3) FANARIO MANDALIOS ... | | |

The source of origin of the drugs seized is unknown.

SEIZURE OF 1.340 KILOGRAMMES OF HASHISH AT PORT SAID ON AUGUST 3, 1939, EX S.S. "SERBINO"

Case of Youssef Ali Mohamed and another

When the S.S. "SERBINO" arrived at Port Said on August 3, 1939, it was placed under observation. After three hours, information was received by the C.N.I.B. Port Said Branch to the effect that a

member of the Indian crew offered to sell one kilogramme of hashish. A C.N.I.B. officer was instructed to deal with the case. He arrested a certain YOUSSEF ALI MOHAMED, Egyptian, with a handkerchief containing one kilogramme of hashish. This man admitted ownership of the drug.

The officer was also able to seize 340 grammes of hashish in possession of an Indian sailor who was released by the Mixed Court on September 22, 1939 on account of insufficient evidence.

On November 9, 1939, YOUSSEF ALI MOHAMED was tried by Port Said Summary Native Court and sentenced to one year's imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 200.

The source of origin of the drugs seized is India.

SEIZURE OF 410 GRAMMES OF HASHISH AT PORT SAID ON AUGUST 10, 1939, EX S.S. "STREEFKLRK"

Case of Arab Ali Satkouri and Ali Hegazi

On August 10, 1939, when S.S. "STREEFKERK" arrived at Port Said it was placed under observation. Two hours later the C.N.I.B. Port Said Branch received information from a confidant that he had seen one of the sailors offering bumboatman ALI HEGAZI one kilogramme of hashish against payment of L.E. 25, and that the latter had gone to the town to get the money. ALI HEGAZI was sent for. He denied the fact but afterwards admitted that the sailor had offered to sell him one kilogramme of hashish. The confidant then approached the Indian sailor, ARAB ALI SATKOURI by name, and pretended he was acting for ALI HEGAZI. The sailor was arrested by a C.N.I.B. officer in the act of handing over 410 grammes of hashish to the confidant.

ARAB ALI SATKOURI was tried by Mansoura Mixed Court on November 9, 1939 and sentenced to one year's imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 200.

ALI HEGAZI was acquitted by the Summary Native Court, Port Said, but the Parquet has lodged an appeal which is still pending.

The source of origin of the drugs seized is India.

SEIZURE OF 149 GRAMMES OF OPIUM AT SUEZ ON SEPTEMBER 11, 1939

Case of Madbouli Nessim

On September 10, 1939, the C.N.I.B. Suez Branch received information to the effect that MADBOULI NESSIM, who is a well-known drug retailer of Suez, proceeded to FANARA in order to bring back a quantity of opium.

On September 11, 1939, MADBOULI returned by train in possession of 149 grammes of opium, and was arrested by the C.N.I.B. agents who were waiting for him at Kubri Station (about 10 kilometres far from Suez).

MADBOULI refused to say from whom he purchased the drug but admitted that he paid L.E. 3 for it.

The accused was tried on October 16, 1939 by the Summary Native Court, Suez and sentenced to 3 years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 600.

The source of origin of the drugs seized seems to be Turkey.

SEIZURE OF 185 GRAMMES OF COCAINE AT ALEXANDRIA ON NOVEMBER 29, 1939, EX S.S. "DACIA"

Case of Dimitri Evstatieff Ilieff and Christo Petroff Athanasoff, Bulgarian subjects

In June 1939, the C.N.I.B. Alexandria Branch was informed by a reliable source that one DIMITRI EVSTATIEFF ILIEFF, Bulgarian, had arrived at Alexandria and was seeking a buyer to whom he could sell large quantities of heroin and cocaine.

Arrangements were, thereupon, made to get into contact with ILIEFF. In order to allay any suspicion he was told that there was no demand in Alexandria for cocaine and that better price could be got in Cairo. He was, therefore, prevailed upon to go there where eventually a member of the C.N.I.B. managed to get into business relations. The purchase of 100 grammes of heroin was agreed to but somehow the deal fell through as ILIEFF stated that he had disposed of same elsewhere. He stated at the same time that he was on the

point of leaving the country to bring fresh quantities promising to write to the pseudo buyer and, next time, deal with him exclusively.

On November 29, 1939, ILIEFF accompanied by one CHRISTO PETROFF ATHANSOFF, also Bulgarian, arrived at Alexandria from Sofia per S.S. "DACIA". The C.N.I.B. member who had already been informed of their arrival by cable by ILIEFF met them on board and was told that they had in their possession 185 grammes of cocaine which they prepared to sell to him for L.E. 210. He accepted and when the stuff was handed over to him both ILIEFF and ATHANSOFF were arrested by the C.N.I.B. force who lay in waiting.

Both the accused admitted the ownership of the drug. They were tried by the Alexandria Drugs Summary Court on February 2, 1940 and sentenced to 4 years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 500, each.

The source of origin of the drugs seized is Bulgaria.

Case of Charilaos Fanioudakis and Spiro Antzoulatos

With reference to the above case mentioned on pages 36 and 37 of the Annual Report of 1938, the accused were tried on April 26, 1939 by Alexandria Mixed Tribunal and sentenced as follows:—

- (1) CHARILAOS FANIOUDAKIS ... 14 months' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 200.
- (2) SPIRO ANTZOULATOS ... 2 years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 200.

Case of Abdel-Rehim Mohamed Abu-el-Gheit and others

With reference to the above case mentioned on pages 37 and 38 of the C.N.I.B. Annual Report for the year 1938, the following accused were tried by the Drugs Summary Native Court, Cairo on February 29, 1940, and sentenced as follows:—

- (1) ALI ALI KHEDR, *alias* ALI MUKHTAR. 2 years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 400.
- (2) ABDEL-FATTAH MOHAMED KHALIL. 1½ years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 300.

**Case of Eissa Abdulla El-Mazaini, Abdel-Majid
Shakour Gharbiyeh and others**

With reference to the above case mentioned in page 39 of the Annual Report of 1938, SAYED MUSTAFA AHMED NADA and MOHAMED ABDEL-HAMID SHALABI were tried by Kantara District Court on April 5, 1939 and sentenced to two years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 400, each.

Case of Vincent Laudato and others

With reference to the above case mentioned in the Annual Report of 1938 (pages 46 and 47), VINCENT LAUDATO and FRANCOIS SARVELLI, French subjects, were tried by Alexandria Mixed Tribunal on May 31, 1939 and sentenced to one year's imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 200, each.

CHAPTER III

Smuggling through Sinai

SEIZURES BY FRONTIERS ADMINISTRATION

Miralai A. H. ST. GEORGE HAMERSLEY BEY, M.C., Governor of Sinai Province, reports the following :—

During the period under review, *i.e.* from November 30, 1938 to November 26, 1939, the number of captures made in Sinai showed a decrease compared with the previous year.

It is thought that in a few cases narcotics were successfully smuggled across the Suez Canal, but the evidence is not definite in any particular case.

The methods for control of contraband traffic have been changed from time to time which has made it more difficult for smugglers to make pre-arranged plans for a run through.

The old-established habit of smuggling by camel or on foot has become a very risky and dangerous business, so that smugglers have been driven to other means of getting the dope through to the Nile Valley.

The method, which is described in detail later in this report, was to conceal the narcotics in the stomachs of camels which were destined for the meat markets of the Nile Valley.

Evidence also points to the fact that narcotics are being smuggled into Egypt from Syria and Palestine by feluccas plying along the coast. A careful look-out is kept up on the N. coast of Sinai for boats coming from the east, but it is believed that they go on past Port Said and get through *via* Lake Menzaleh.

Consequent upon the international situation, the police have had to take on other duties, which has reduced the force available for anti-contraband work, whilst the Camel Corps Units which used to co-operate fully in this service are now employed on more purely military duties.

Without an adequate force to deal with anti-contraband work, the smugglers are likely to have an easier time than was the case hitherto, but those police forces which are still remaining on these duties are doing magnificent work.

There were 43 captures made in the Province during the period under review, the most important and interesting of which were the following :—

(1) 13·930 kilogrammes of opium were seized on December 7, 1938 in a train, at Romani Station.

Information had been received that a certain ticket-collector would be bringing narcotics on the train.

The Mamour of Kantara ordered his police at Romani to board the train and carry out a search.

The search brought to light a tin, hidden in one of the waggons, in which the opium was found.

(2) 14·886 kilogrammes of hashish and 27·119 kilogrammes of opium were seized east of Lake Tamsah on October 22, 1939 by a soldier of the Camel Corps.

The man was on patrol alone when he came across the fresh tracks of three smugglers which he followed. On coming up with the smugglers he realised that he was not in a position to take them on single-handed, so he lay down and opened rapid fire in their direction to give the impression that the patrol was a strong one. The smugglers made off and left their dope which the Camel Corps man retrieved and brought in.

Another Camel Corps patrol soon came on the scene and arrested some fishermen in a boat on the east bank of Lake Tamsah where, no doubt, they were waiting for the smugglers who had been on their way to this point.

(3) A curious capture was that of a small quantity of hashish in a match-box in the possession of an Arab woman at Kantara Customs-house. When the hashish was discovered, her only explanation was that she had acquired the box of matches for the purpose of setting fire to her clothing and putting an end to her misery as she was angry with her mother. Later she admitted that she had "found" some hashish in the road and put it in the box.

(4) Another interesting method of smuggling was brought to light when 360 grammes of hashish was found in a "PRIMUS" stove by the Kantara Customs.

(5) Perhaps the most interesting way of smuggling was brought to light early in October when information was received by the police at Rafa that certain persons resident in Khan Younis, Palestine, were going to run narcotics through Sinai by means of concealing it in the stomachs of camels, which were to be driven through ostensibly for the meat markets of the Nile Valley.

This information was at once passed on to Mamour, El-Arish and Mamour, Kantara, both of whom, with further information in their possession, arrested certain persons driving their camels across Sinai.

The difficulty in ascertaining which camels were carrying the narcotics in their stomachs was increased by the fact that there were many camels arriving at Kantara from the east at that time.

As some 30,000 to 35,000 camels pass through the Customs and Quarantine Station of Kantara from the east every year, it can be readily imagined that finding the "offending" beast was rather like looking for a needle in a haystack.

The Sinai Police are an exceptionally subtle body of men and can almost smell narcotics through a brick wall. They were not long in sorting things out and eventually 9 camels were put under suspicion at Kantara, whilst 3 others were soon in the lock-up at El-Arish, one of the grounds for suspicion being that one of the owners refused an offer of LE. 10 for a miserable camel not worth L.E. 3.

The question then was : were the police justified, on the information at hand, in slaughtering the camels and satisfying themselves that they were right in doing so ?

The Parquet do not allow suspects to be kept locked up for more than 5 days unless the police can supply definite proof of good reasons.

As time passed, something had to be done. It was decided, therefore, to assess the value of one of the camels at El-Arish, slaughter it and sell the meat locally to cover the cost of the camel in case it contained no narcotics. This was done on October 3, and the camel in question was found to be carrying 27 zinc containers in its stomach. Each container was of similar shape, being 15 centimetres long and 4 centimetres in diameter.

Armed with this evidence the Mamour of Kantara was communicated with and told to slaughter the nine camels at that place, whilst the remaining camels at El-Arish were killed and found to contain further narcotics.

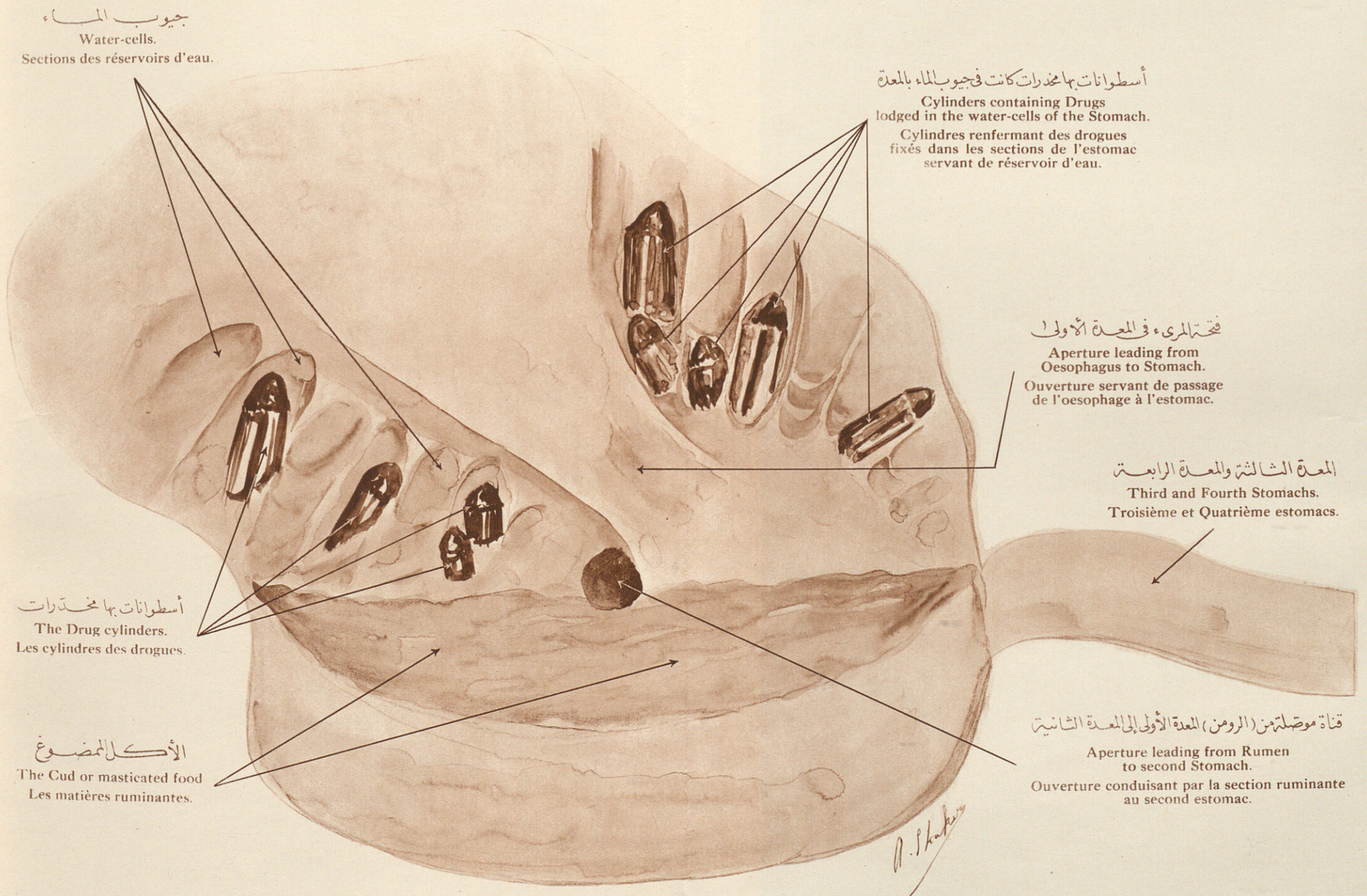
Unfortunately the Mamour at Kantara had released his nine camels from the animal lock-up by orders of the Parquet. He, however, was not long in retrieving them, and, of these, every one carried drugs in similar containers. The total quantity seized at both places amounted to 17,770 kilogrammes of hashish and 62,593 kilogrammes of opium.

As a result of this capture, we have been able to trace the origin of this method of smuggling to a gang resident at Khan Younis in Palestine, 15 of whom are now under trial there.

(6) An exceptionally smart piece of work was carried out by the police in Central Sinai in November of this year, which culminated in the capture of 29,640 kilogrammes of opium and hashish on November 24, 1939.

رسم يبين داخل معدة جمل

PLATE SHOWING THE INTERIOR OF THE STOMACH OF A CAMEL.
CROQUIS REPRÉSENTANT L'INTÉRIEUR DE L'ESTOMAC D'UN CHAMEAU.



A patrol had followed the tracks of men into the Gebel Maghara about 7 days previously. The smugglers had managed to get into the mountains and could not be found owing to the rocky nature of the ground which made tracking impossible.

The patrol was faced with the gigantic problem of watching all places of egress from this mountain to pick up the tracks of the fugitives.

After they had been absent for 5 days, orders were sent to the Bashawish of Hassana to take further men in a pick-up car and see what had happened to the first patrol. As he approached the Gebel Maghara from the east end, he came across the original tracks of the smugglers going towards the Gebel. These tracks were 5 days old. Later he came across identical tracks about one day old making away from the mountain in an easterly direction. He followed these tracks in the car and came up with the two men just before the Palestine Frontier. He took the men back to the Gebel Maghara where they confessed and pointed out the place where the drugs had been hidden.

The total captures made during the period under review as compared with the four previous years were as follows :—

Year	Number of captures	Hashish	Opium	Smugglers	Camels
		Kilo.	Kilo.		
1939	43	150·577	391·307	39	21
1938	67	161·942	492·018	68	6
1937	64	123·750	552·241	98	7
1936	24	217·269	83·720	22	16
1935	14	44·711·5	45·960	16	1

DETAIL FORCES RESPONSIBLE FOR CAPTURES

	Hashish	Opium	Smugglers	Camels
	Kilo.	Kilo.		
Northern Sinai District	27·878	0·880	8	4
Kantara District	61·185	164·560	11	14
Eastern Area, C.C.	29·739	89·481	5	2
Suez Gulf Area, C.C.	—	74·164	—	—
Central Sinai District	31·140	60·840	6	1
Kantara Customs	0·635	1·382	9	—
TOTAL	150·577	391·307	39	21

Further Note on the Camel Case by the Bureau

An interesting feature of this case is the strange ability of the camel to swallow 25 heavy containers or cylinders, each 15×4 centimetres and weighing 250 grammes, and to be able to travel and work with little or no inconvenience to himself.

The camel is a ruminant and chews the cud; to prevent these containers being regurgitated they were weighted inside with a certain amount of lead: they were also made too large to pass from the rumen or first stomach into the second and other stomachs.

As the photograph facing page 44 shows, the rumen has at the sides a number of sacks in which the camel stores his water: it is in these sacks that the cylinders lodged up: according to the Veterinary Authorities the rumen possesses little or none of the digestive functions of the other stomachs and foreign objects such as these containers might lie there for weeks without upsetting the camel's digestion, especially when made of zinc and not tin. They are also carefully soldered up to prevent any action on the contained drugs from the heat or acids of the stomach. Presumably a camel so loaded would eventually lose condition and die, but in the present case the poor beast has served his purpose if he has managed to carry the tins for the six or seven days needed to travel from Khan Younes to west of Kantara.

The *modus operandi* is as follows:—

The drugs are placed in zinc cylinders with conical ends as shown in the photograph facing this page.

These cylinders are forced down the camel's throat and lodged up in the stomach.

At Kantara, the camels have to pass the Customs and the Quarantine and are then driven on towards Cairo until some convenient place is reached, probably on the desert side of the Ismailia Canal, where they are slaughtered, the tins recovered and the camel meat sold cheap to the villages or gracefully given away as an act of pious charity.

The total weight of drugs seized in the 18 camels in this case was 17.770 kilos. of hashish and 62.593 kilos. of opium.

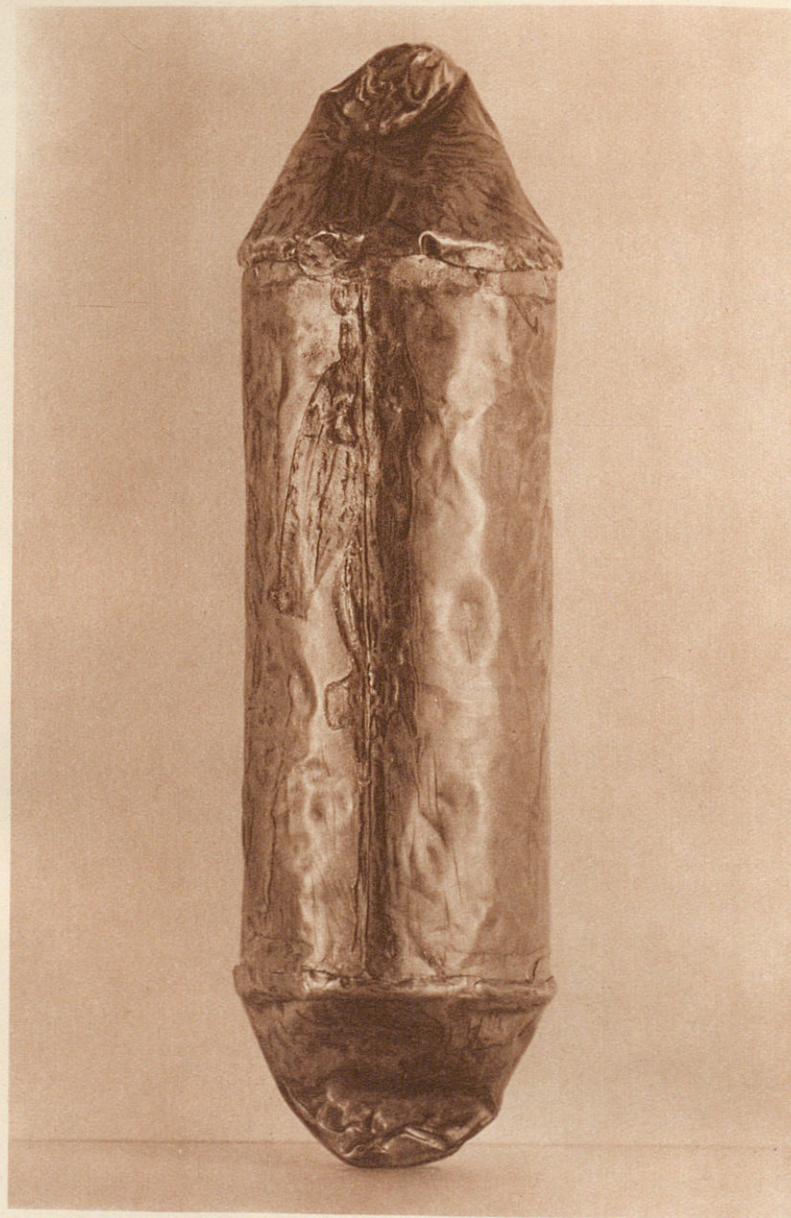
Syrian hashish to-day fetches from L.E. 40 to L.E. 45 per kilo. in the wholesale market and opium fetches from L.E. 23 to L.E. 25: the cargo, therefore, of these 18 camels was worth about L.E. 2,200 in Egypt.

It is probable that this was not the first "run in" by this method, experiments being usually made with a much smaller quantity first. It is obvious that the method having been proved successful, the

قضية تهريب مخدرات في بطون الجمال

CASE OF SMUGGLING NARCOTICS INSIDE CAMELS' STOMACHS.

AFFAIRE DE CONTREBANDE DE NARCOTIQUES A L'INTERIEUR DE L'ESTOMAC DES CHAMEAUX.



(١) صورة اسطوانة زناب بالحجر الطبيعي مما وجد في بطون الجمال
مملوءة بالحشيش أو الأفيون

(1) Sample tin of opium or hashish as found in camels' stomachs.

(1) Echantillon d'un cylindre d'opium ou de hachiche
ainsi qu'il a été trouvé dans l'estomac du chameau.

Scale Natural size
Echelle - Dimension naturelle



(٢) معدة جمل

(2) A camel's stomach.

(2) Un estomac de chameau.



(٣) رجال مصلحة الحدود يفتحون بطن جمل للبحث عن اسطوانات

(3) Opening camel's stomach in search of tins.

(3) La dissection de l'estomac du chameau à la recherche des cylindres.

authorities in future will not be able to rely only on information: steps are, therefore, being taken to apply scientific methods at the Kantara and other quarantine stations, through which come the 30,000 camels imported yearly into Egypt for butchering. Each station will have to be equipped with an X-ray or other similar apparatus and a certain proportion of camels submitted as a routine method to its searching beam.

The 8 bedouins arrested with the camels and 3 others implicated in this case have each been sentenced to 5 years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 1,000, with the exception of one who was sentenced to 2 years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 300, which of course they cannot pay. As has been said before in earlier numbers of this report these hungry Arabs have to suffer for the sins of the wealthy smugglers of Khan Younes who, it is to be hoped, will be convicted, though unfortunately under Palestine law they cannot get the severe sentences served out in Egypt to the humble bedouin in their employ.

CHAPTER IV

Cases of Seizures in the Interior of the Country

THE LONG ARM OF THE LAW—DOCTORS' CASES: (1) CASE OF DR. MAHMOUD GALAL-EL-DIN SHUKRI; (2) CASE OF DR. MAURICE NAGUIB KHALIFA; (3) CASES OF DOCTORS AZIZ MIKHAIL BISHAI AND FUAD ISKANDAR—CHEMISTS' CASES: (1) CASE OF CHEMIST ABDEL-AZIZ ABDEL-GHANI SHAFSHAK; (2) CASE OF CHEMIST MAHER YUSRI—SEIZURE OF 1.818 KILOGRAMMES OF HASHISH AND 5.295 KILOGRAMMES OF OPIUM AT A RAILWAY TRAIN ON AUGUST 5, 1938. CASE OF SHAKER MOHAMED EL-SHEWEHI AND OTHERS—CASE OF THE MEDICO-LEGAL DEPARTMENT—SEIZURE OF 204 GRAMMES OF HEROIN AT ALEXANDRIA ON DECEMBER 8, 1938. CASE OF EHSAN SOLIMAN HAFEZ AND GUEREIS IBRAHIM MOAWAD—SEIZURE OF 1.106 KILOGRAMMES OF HASHISH AND 0.569 KILOGRAMME OF OPIUM AT CAIRO ON DECEMBER 18, 1938. CASE OF MAHMOUD EL-SAWI AND OTHERS—SEIZURE OF 4.341 KILOGRAMMES OF OPIUM AT CAIRO ON DECEMBER 22, 1938. CASE OF ABDEL-MOHSEN ISMAIL EISSA AND OTHERS—COASTGUARDS CASE—SEIZURE OF 1.10 GRAMMES OF HEROIN AT ALEXANDRIA ON JANUARY 19, 1939. CASE OF IBRAHIM EL-SAYED MAHMOUD—SEIZURE OF 2½ OKES (3.120 KILOGRAMMES) OF HASHISH AT ALEXANDRIA ON JANUARY 21, 1939. CASE OF ABDEL-FADIL ABDULLA EISSA—SEIZURE OF 706 GRAMMES OF OPIUM AT ABU-SUER ON FEBRUARY 21, 1939. CASE OF EID SALEM SALAMA AND FARAG SALMIN RASHEED—SEIZURE OF 831 GRAMMES OF OPIUM AND 977 GRAMMES OF HASHISH AT SUEZ ON MARCH 7, 1939. CASE OF ATTITOU ISMAIL MAHMOUD—SEIZURE OF 2.164 KILOGRAMMES OF OPIUM AT CAIRO ON MARCH 11, 1939. CASE OF ABDEL-AZIZ HUSSEIN ABDULLA—SEIZURE OF 240 GRAMMES OF OPIUM AT ALEXANDRIA ON MARCH 21, 1939. CASE OF SAYED MOHAMED OSMAN, ALIAS SAMBO AND OTHERS—SEIZURE OF 2.2695 KILOGRAMMES OF HASHISH AND 325 GRAMMES OF OPIUM AT CAIRO ON MARCH 27, 1939. CASE OF ABDEL-KADER IBRAHIM JARIR AND OTHERS—SEIZURE OF 200 GRAMMES OF HEROIN AT ALEXANDRIA IN APRIL 1939. CASE OF ABD-RABBO ABDEL-MEGUID ABU-EL-ELA AND AHMED METWALLI EL-MEZAYEN—SEIZURE OF 18 GRAMMES OF HEROIN AND 2 GRAMMES OF OPIUM AT ALEXANDRIA ON APRIL 2, 1939. CASE OF MOHAMED GOUDA AND OTHERS—ASSAULT OF C.N.I.B. FORCE ON

APRIL 20, 1939. CASE OF ABU-ZEID DERAZ AND OTHERS—SEIZURE OF 3 GRAMMES OF HEROIN AT PORT SAID ON APRIL 25, 1939. CASE OF ABBAS OMAR GAD, ALIAS EL-GEHALI AND OTHERS—SEIZURE OF $1\frac{1}{3}$ GRAMMES OF OPIUM AT PORT SAID ON APRIL 26, 1939. CASE OF DAHI SULTAN—SEIZURE OF 100 GRAMMES OF HEROIN AT ALEXANDRIA ON APRIL 27, 1939. CASE OF OM-EL-SAAD ALI EL-HADARI AND OTHERS—SEIZURE OF 7 GRAMMES OF HEROIN AT PORT SAID IN APRIL/MAY 1939. CASE OF HAMED MOSBAH AND OTHERS—SEIZURE OF 67 GRAMMES OF HEROIN AT CAIRO ON MAY 7, 1939. CASE OF ZAKI IBRAHIM OSMAN AND MOHAMED SOLIMAN IS-HAK—SEIZURE OF 190.5 GRAMMES OF HEROIN AT CAIRO ON MAY 10, 1939. CASE OF CHRISTO PANDELIDIS AND MARCO MARKERIDIS—SEIZURE OF 6.322 KILOGRAMMES OF OPIUM AT CAIRO ON MAY 23, 1939. CASE OF ABDEL-RAOUF EL-SAYED ABDEL-SAMAD AND OTHERS—SEIZURE OF 131 GRAMMES OF HEROIN AT ALEXANDRIA ON MAY 28, 1939. CASE OF EFSTRATIOS SHIOTAKIS AND OTHERS—SEIZURE OF 169 GRAMMES OF OPIUM AT SUEZ ON JULY 17, 1939. CASE OF ABU-EL-WAFA AHMED EL-MIDAN—SEIZURE OF 14.092 KILOGRAMMES OF HASHISH AT ALEXANDRIA ON JULY 19, 1939. CASE OF ABDEL-AZIZ MOHAMED GOMMA—SEIZURE OF 952 GRAMMES OF OPIUM AT ALEXANDRIA ON JULY 20, 1939. CASE OF ABDEL-MONEM EL-SAYED, ALIAS NEAMA AND OTHERS—SEIZURE OF 211 GRAMMES OF HASHISH AT SUEZ ON JULY 21, 1939. CASE OF AHMED ABDO EL-SAYED—SEIZURE OF 4 GRAMMES OF OPIUM AT PORT SAID ON JULY 22, 1939. CASE OF HAMED HASSANEIN LIHETA AND HASSANEIN HASSANEIN LIHETA—SEIZURE OF 12 GRAMMES OF HEROIN AT PORT SAID IN JULY 1939. CASE OF MOHAMED MOHAMED ABDEL-REHIM AND OTHERS—SEIZURE OF 5.194 KILOGRAMMES OF HASHISH, 0.865 KILOGRAMME OF OPIUM, 1.960 KILOGRAMMES OF MANZOUL AND 0.130 KILOGRAMME OF HEROIN IN JULY 1939, AT MANZALA, PORT SAID, SINBELLAWAIN AND CAIRO—SEIZURE OF 1.280 KILOGRAMMES OF HASHISH AND 1.569 KILOGRAMMES OF OPIUM AT CAIRO ON AUGUST 6, 1939. CASE OF MAHMOUD AHMED EL-ATROUSH AND OTHERS—SEIZURE OF 1.010 KILOGRAMMES OF INDIAN HASHISH AT CAIRO ON AUGUST 12, 1939. CASE OF ABDO ABDEL-AAL FARES AND OTHERS—SEIZURE OF 10 GRAMMES OF HEROIN AT CAIRO ON OCTOBER 5, 1939. CASE OF IBRAHIM ASHMAWI GADALLAH AND OTHERS—SEIZURE OF 1.684 KILOGRAMMES OF HASHISH, 1.550 KILOGRAMMES OF OPIUM AND 0.481 KILOGRAMME OF HEROIN AT CAIRO ON OCTOBER 16, 1939. CASE OF HUSSEIN HASSAN EL-GHALAMAS—SEIZURE OF 3.936 KILOGRAMMES OF OPIUM, 135 GRAMMES OF HASHISH AND 305 GRAMMES OF HEROIN AT CAIRO AND ASSIUT IN OCTOBER 1939. CASE OF KHALIL IBRAHIM GAZAR AND OTHERS.

THE LONG ARM OF THE LAW

Two hours motor-drive south from Cairo along the east bank of the Nile brings one to the small town of El-Saff which gives its name to a police district stretched along for a distance of 60 kilometres. between the river and the Eastern Desert. Dotted along this desert edge are a number of villages and Arab settlements, notoriously lawless and the well-known strongholds of full and half bred Arabs of the Eastern Desert.

If any particular village can be said to be worse than another, Arab El-Hisar could probably claim that title, especially from the time some sixty years ago when the BASSIOUNI family migrated to it from Palestine.

Lawless by heredity and lawless by surroundings, one of the émigré's sons, MANSOUR MANSOUR BASSIOUNI, soon showed his criminal tendencies and quickly established a reputation as a bold and dangerous smuggler of narcotics. In touch with local and Palestinian Arabs, living where the smugglers' desert roads debouch on to the Cairo suburbs, MANSOUR waxed bolder and richer and was soon the owner of large landed estates and a big house and garden surrounded by high walls inside which he and his gang devised many a hiding-place for their illicit goods. His brother MOHAMED MANSOUR adopted the somewhat safer, but equally advantageous profession of party politics, and succeeded in getting himself appointed as omda or Government chief of the village.

The first few years of the Narcotic Bureau's existence had to be devoted to tracing and breaking the foreign origin of the white drugs that were ruining Egypt, and it was not until about 1936 that full attention could be paid to notorious local smugglers like MANSOUR BASSIOUNI.

Hedged around with spies and confederates, MANSOUR evaded all the traps laid for him by the police until May 1937, when a deal was arranged and he and four of his men were arrested in the act of selling a quantity of hashish and opium. Cleverly defended, the accused managed to get released on bail until December of that year, when the Bureau rushed his "kasbah" and seized a quantity of opium hidden in his house. MANSOUR played the innocent and put the blame on his son and again the two were released on bail.

In July 1938, the Bureau had still another try, and arrested MANSOUR for the third time with hashish and opium: this time he put up one of his gang to admit ownership and he himself was released without bail.

Disheartened, but not defeated the Bureau struck to their quarry, and in August 1938 succeeded in arresting MANSOUR on the Helwan

Road where he was personally conveying 16 kilos. of opium by car from Cairo to his stronghold, and this time there was no getting away from the charge and MANSOUR was sentenced to four years' imprisonment.

While serving his sentence he was brought out of prison in March 1939 to attend trial for the charge brought against him in December 1937. Knowing the desperate character of the man and his gang, the Cairo Police took extra care to increase the escort that took him by train from Cairo to Ayat Markaz, where he was taken charge of by the Ayat Police.

To get from Ayat to El-Saff, it is necessary to walk or ride a mile to the ferry, cross the river and walk another mile to El-Saff, and while doing this MANSOUR BASSIOUNI managed to escape from his escort. For six months he succeeded in evading arrest and remained in hiding until finally in October last, information was received that he was back again in his village of Arab El-Hissar where he was living under the protection of his brother the omda and the ghaffirs of that and the neighbouring villages.

Sagh. MOHAMED TOUNI EL-DABBAA, senior police officer of El-Saff, spent five days carefully scouting the village and decided to make his raid at the time of the afternoon siesta on October 3. Taking his force by public motor-bus, he got unnoticed to the village, and cordoned it with his men: BASSIOUNI and his trusted guards made a dash for it over the village roofs hoping to reach the cover of the maize and sugar fields: hotly pursued, they opened fire on the police but a lucky shot from constable ABDEL-KADER IBRAHIM with a Martini Enfield carbine at 180 yards, killed MANSOUR and closed the chapter on this formidable smuggler.

For complicity in the hiding of the criminal, his brother the omda of the village has been suspended from duty and will be tried by the Mudiria Council while six of the village ghaffirs, of whom three were his relatives, received court Martial sentences of six months to a year and a half's imprisonment.

DOCTORS CASES

(a) Case of Doctor Mahmoud Galal-el-Din Shukri

In 1933 the Pharmacy Section, Ministry of Public Health, having noticed that Doctor MAHMOUD GALAL-EL-DIN SHUKRI of Cairo ordered narcotic drugs to an inordinate extent, availing himself of authority to purchase for a hospital in his charge, decided not to renew his *carte-permis* for purchase of narcotics and asked the Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau to watch him.

The investigations carried out by the C.N.I.B. confirmed that he had illicitly dealt in narcotics and in 1934 the local police authorities were able to arrest him *en flagrant délit*; in that a police officer dressed in mufti and confidant obtained from him at the same time five prescriptions for morphine ampoules with different dates in the name of the confidant's brother and in the name of a woman.

As a result of this, the said doctor was arraigned before Cairo Narcotic Court on the following charges :—

(1) Between August 18, 1934 and August 23, 1934, attempting to provide facilities for procuring and using narcotic drugs in illegal circumstances.

(2) Three years previous to August 1934 providing facilities to drug addicts for procuring and using drugs in illegal circumstances.

(3) Failing to keep a narcotics register as laid down by the Public Health Ministry Regulations.

On January 12, 1937, he was sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 300, also a suspension of practising his profession for a further period of 18 months, to follow on the term of imprisonment.

On April 29, 1937, the Court of Appeal confirmed this sentence with the exception of the term of imprisonment which was commuted to one year.

On February 21, 1938 the Court of Cassation confirmed the sentence of the Court of Appeal.

The High Medical Council considered on April 24, 1939 the aforesaid three charges and decided that he should be finally suspended from practising his profession in Egypt.

(b) Case of Doctor Maurice Naguib Khalifa

As a result of the investigations carried out in 1933 by the Pharmacies Section, Ministry of Public Health and the local Police Authorities, Doctor MAURICE NAGUIB KHALIFA, of Beni Suef was arraigned before the Summary Native Court in Beni Suef on the following charges :—

(1) Within the period from August 1, 1933 to November 11, 1933, being in illicit possession of narcotic drug (morphine) and using the same in illegal circumstances.

(2) Within the aforesaid period, providing facilities to members of the public for using narcotic drugs in illegal circumstances.

On September 18, 1934, he was acquitted by the Summary Native Court, Beni Suef but the Court of Appeal sentenced him to one year's imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 300, also suspension of practising his profession for a further period of one year to follow on the term of imprisonment.

The High Medical Council considered this case on December 12, 1939 and sentenced the said doctor to be suspended from practising his profession for two years to follow on the sentence of imprisonment and suspension given by the Court.

(c) Cases of Doctors Aziz Mikhail Bishai and Fuad Iskandar

With reference to the case of Doctor AZIZ MIKHAIL BISHAI of Qalioub published in page 38 of the C.N.I.B. Annual Report for 1935 and the case of Doctor FUAD ISKANDAR of Mansoura published in pages 70 and 71 of the C.N.I.B. Annual Report for 1938, the High Medical Council considered these cases on December 12, 1939 and sentenced each doctor to be suspended from practising his profession for one year to commence from the date of notifying the sentence to him.

CHEMISTS' CASES

(a) Case of Chemist Abdel-Aziz Abdel-Ghani Shafshak

As a result of investigations carried out by the Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau in 1934, Chemist ABDEL-AZIZ ABDEL-GHANI SHAFSHAK of Cairo was arraigned on November 11, 1934 before the Drugs Summary Native Court, Cairo, on the following charge:—

Within the period from March 6, 1934 to April 23, 1934, being in illicit possession of narcotic drug (cocaine) and illicitly trafficking in the same.

He was sentenced to 3 years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 500.

This sentence was confirmed by the Court of Appeal on May 3, 1935. The High Medical Council considered this case on December 19, 1939 and sentenced the said chemist to be suspended from practising his profession for one year to commence from the date of notifying the sentence to him.

(b) Case of Chemist Maher Yusri

With reference to the case of Chemist MAHER YUSRI of Qalioub published in page 38 of the C.N.I.B. Annual Report for 1935, the High Medical Council considered this case on December 19, 1939 and sentenced the said chemist to be suspended from practising his profession for one year to commence from the date of notifying the sentence to him.

**SEIZURE OF 1.818 KILOGRAMMES OF HASHISH AND
5.295 KILOGRAMMES OF OPIUM AT A RAILWAY
TRAIN ON AUGUST 5, 1938**

Case of Shaker Mohamed El-Shewehi and others

At 12 midnight, on August 5, 1938, a detective of the Railway Police spoke on the telephone to an officer of the C.N.I.B., Cairo and reported that he had found between Ismailia and Zagazig a suit-case containing a quantity of opium under the seat of a second-class carriage of a train coming from Port Said to Cairo.

The C.N.I.B. officer took the case up and started at once a thorough enquiry with a view to finding out the owners of the suit-case in question.

The reporter on interrogation stated that he had seen at the second-class carriage in which the suit-case was found, a person who was accused by a hawker at Zagazig Station five days ago to be a smuggler, and that a journalist who was a second-class passenger of the train in question reported to the detective that he lost his suit-case at Zagazig Station.

Having revealed from the enquiries that the smuggler in question is a certain SHAKER MOHAMED EL-SHEWEHI of Zagazig, the Police Authorities of Zagazig were asked to arrest this man and to make a search at his house for the journalist's suit-case which might contain any documents that may throw light on the case. On August 6, 1938, the arrest of SHAKER and a certain ISMAIL SALEM IBRAHIM of Palestine Railways who was at the former's house, was effected and the suit-case of the journalist was found in a canal in front of SHAKER's house.

On interrogation, SHAKER and ISMAIL SALEM IBRAHIM stated that they had proceeded by the train in question from Kantara, that the former detrained at Minia El-Qamh with a small suit-case in

his hand but that later he drove in a hired motor-car to Zagazig, while the latter detrained at Zagazig and proceeded to Minia El-Qamh in a hired motor-car to join his accomplice. It is inferred from this that SHAKER was charged with the removal of the drugs suit-case from the railway carriage but instead he took the journalist's suit-case and that when he discovered his mistake he drove to Zagazig so as to overtake the train and correct his mistake.

It was also revealed from the enquiry made by the C.N.I.B. officer that the suit-case containing the drugs was brought to Kantara Station by a certain ALI IBRAHIM ABED, *alias* IBRAHIM MOHAMED EL-SAYEH of the Palestine Railways.

The quantity of the drugs seized in this case weighed 1,818 grammes of hashish and 5,295 grammes of opium.

The case was tried by the Cairo Drugs Summary Native Court and all the three accused persons were acquitted.

On appeal, the accused were sentenced on February 9, 1939 to two years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 500, each.

The source of origin of the drugs seized is unknown.

CASE OF THE MEDICO-LEGAL DEPARTMENT

It having come to the knowledge of Abdin Police Station that a certain ATTIA SHAWKI ABDEL-HAMID, a glazier, living at Nasrieh quarter, was trafficking in narcotics, a confidant was directed to maintain a discreet watch on his movements.

On December 4, 1938, the confidant reported that whilst sitting in a newspaper-shop owned by a certain HUSSEIN MOHAMED ALI at Sharia El-Falaki where ATTIA SHAWKI ABDEL-HAMID was present, he learnt that 3 persons living in Bab El-Sha'ria District—ABBAS, GAD and their mother—were desirous of purchasing 3 rottles of opium and that the three above-mentioned persons wished HUSSEIN MOHAMED ALI to purchase that opium from ATTIA SHAWKI ABDEL-HAMID.

The confidant was directed to appear interested and desirous to take part in this transaction and accordingly he arranged to go the next day, *i.e.* December 5, with HUSSEIN MOHAMED ALI jointly to purchase the opium from SHAWKI. A force of detectives from Abdin Police Station laid in wait for them, the confidant having been previously instructed to return by a certain street. In due time HASSAN MOHAMED ALI, brother of HUSSEIN MOHAMED ALI, appeared carrying the stuff which turned out to be 1 kilo. and 200 grammes of opium. All were arrested. The police force then proceeded to the shop of SHAWKI and arrested him. His house was searched but nothing incriminating was found.

Upon cross-examination of ATTIA SHAWKI ABDEL-HAMID it was learnt that the opium he sold to HUSSEIN MOHAMED ALI and his brother HASSAN had been bought from IBRAHIM MOHAMED ABDULLA and his son, employes of the Medico-Legal Department, who in turn obtained their supply from the Stores of that Department.

The C.I.D. officer of Abdin Police Station, therefore, got SHAWKI to purchase from the above-named two employes 2 rottles of opium.

SHAWKI asked for the price of the opium in order to pay IBRAHIM EFF. He was given L.E. 4 (the number of which were carefully noted) as an advance payment and instructed to tell IBRAHIM that the remainder would be paid to them in the evening.

The police force kept in readiness in the Department's grounds within easy reach of the culprits. A detective, however, was detailed to accompany SHAWKI in this transaction as a precautionary measure and to ensure that everything worked according to plan.

In due time, ATTIA SHAWKI ABDEL-HAMID and the detective came out from the Department gate, proceeded towards the enclosure of the Medico-Legal Department and gave the force the special signal agreed upon beforehand. The force immediately entered the Department building and at a certain distance therein at the foot of a staircase a person was seen wearing a white apron and standing beside him was SHAWKI, who, on seeing the force, indicated that the man beside him was the wanted man. The wanted man on noticing the signal given by SHAWKI suspected something and endeavoured to escape. He was caught and arrested. He was asked whether he was carrying any narcotic drugs. He replied in the negative. However, it was observed that the left pocket of his trousers appeared somewhat abnormal and on searching same a packet containing 890 grammes of opium was brought forth. Also standing near-by, at the time of this occurrence was another effendi who tried to escape but was detained. He turned out to be the father of IBRAHIM.

SHAWKI and the detective stated that IBRAHIM MOHAMED ABDULLA was the person who took from them the L.E. 4. He was questioned by the Substitute of Parquet about this point and he denied having any money on him except L.E. 1—which he produced, but when searched by the Substitute of Parquet, he was found to have the marked L.E. 4 bank-notes.

On re-interrogation, AHMED IBRAHIM MOHAMED ABDULLA stated that he took the money from ATTIA SHAWKI ABDEL-HAMID and handed it to his father IBRAHIM MOHAMED ABDULLA, that he brought the opium from AHMED OMAR BAZA, an official in charge of the Stores of the Medico-Legal Department to sell to SHAWKI for a commission. He also said that he had previously done this transaction more than once.

AHMED OMAR BAZA was arrested. He was searched but nothing against him was found. BAZA, however, flatly denied any connection with this case but stock-taking of the stores in his charge was made and some irregularities were discovered, with the result that the case was remitted to the Court of Assize instead of the Summary Court.

The total amount of drugs seized in this case is 2·900 kilogrammes of opium and 830 grammes of hashish.

On February 29, 1940, the accused were tried by the Court of Assize, Cairo and sentenced as follows:—

- | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|---|
| (1) AHMED OMAR BAZA ... | ... | } 4 years' imprisonment, each and
a fine of L.E. 150 to be paid
conjointly. |
| (2) I BRAHIM MOHAMED
ABDALLA. | | |
| (3) AHMED IBRAHIM MOHAMED
ABDALLA. | | |
| (4) ATIA SHAWKI ABDEL-HAMID | 2 years' imprisonment and a
fine of L.E. 200. | |
| (5) HUSSEIN MOHAMED ALI ... | } 3 years' imprisonment and a
fine of L.E. 300, each. | |
| (6) HASSAN MOHAMED ALI ... | | |

The source of origin of the drugs seized is unknown.

SEIZURE OF 204 GRAMMES OF HEROIN AT ALEXANDRIA ON DECEMBER 8, 1938

Case of Ehsan Soliman Hafez and Guereis Ibrahim Moawad

The breakdown of a taxicab in which had taken place EHSAN SOLIMAN HAFEZ and GUEREIS IBRAHIM MOAWAD resulted in both being arrested on December 8, 1938, in possession of 204 grammes of heroin. They were driving from Alexandria to Cairo in the said taxi and, at a distance of about 4 miles from Alexandria it broke down. Unable to effect the necessary repairs, they decided to accept a lift in a passing lorry returning to Alexandria.

At the Mex gate they were both searched, and the aforementioned quantity of heroin was found tied round the body of EHSAN SOLIMAN HAFEZ. On being interrogated, she stated that her parents were both in prison in Cairo, serving sentences for drug trafficking and this was the only business at which she could earn a living. The man denied that he had anything to do with the case and explained his

presence in the car as a mere coincidence. He attempted, however, to bribe the woman who searched EHSAN with L.E. 2, and so, he also was arrested.

From enquiries made, it was learnt that the drugs had been supplied by a certain person of Alexandria. He was arrested but was subsequently released.

On March 20, 1939, this case was tried by the Drugs Summary Native Court, Alexandria, with the following result :—

- (1) EHSAN SOLIMAN HAFEZ ... 3 years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 400.
- (2) GUEREIS IBRAHIM MOAWAD 5 years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 800.

The source of origin of the drugs seized is unknown.

SEIZURE OF 1·106 KILOGRAMMES OF HASHISH AND 0·569 KILOGRAMME OF OPIUM AT CAIRO ON DECEMBER 18, 1938

Case of Mahmoud El-Sawi and others

After the release from Prison of the leaders of the "SAWI BAND" referred to in the C.N.I.B. Annual Report of 1933 (pages 32-35), the C.N.I.B. received several anonymous denunciations to the effect that they had formed a gang and were again active in drug smuggling. Owing to their shrewdness, several attempts to lay hands on them failed, so it was decided to bring in a confidant from one of the villages who was once one of their clients to make arrangements for the purchase of some drugs in order to arrest the gang red-handed.

On December 10, 1938, the confidant reported that he had got in touch with MOHAMED EL-SAWI and that he had showed him samples of both hashish and opium and had arranged to meet at a certain café in the presence of MAHMOUD EL-SAWI to discuss the price.

The next day the confidant reported the result of the meeting with MOHAMED and MAHMOUD EL-SAWI, the conclusion of which was that the confidant was to hand over to the traffickers a sum of L.E. 8 as a pledge of good faith.

After much dilly-dallying it was decided that the transaction should take place at a certain café in Cairo on December 18, 1938, where the confidant would receive 1 oke of hashish and half an oke of opium for which he would pay the sum of L.E. 80.

At about 10.30 a.m. the confidant accompanied by his son went to the pre-arranged café and after a while MAHMOUD EL-SAWI joined them. MAHMOUD HASSANEIN NASR, the shoe-black of the café, on receiving a signal from MAHMOUD EL-SAWI, handed over the drugs to the confidant's son, who upon instructions from the C.N.I.B. put on his cloak as a signal indicating the delivery of the drugs — the confidant then paid the price, thanked and left.

At that moment the C.N.I.B. force rushed in and arrested MAHMOUD EL-SAWI, who on seeing the C.N.I.B. force threw the money on the ground.

Both the houses of MOHAMED and MAHMOUD EL-SAWI were searched but nothing incriminating was found. Later on, MOHAMED EL-SAWI was arrested in possession of a small piece of hashish.

On the following day, the C.N.I.B. employed a couple of police dogs especially trained for revealing the presence of drugs but without success.

The total quantity of the drugs seized was 1,106 grammes of hashish and 569 grammes of opium.

On April 9, 1939, the Summary Drugs Court, Cairo sentenced the undermentioned as follows :—

- | | |
|----------------------------|--|
| (1) MAHMOUD EL-SAWI | 5 years' imprisonment and
a fine of L.E. 1,000. |
| (2) MOHAMED EL-SAWI | 2 years' imprisonment and
a fine of L.E. 400. |
| (3) MAHMOUD HASSANEIN NASR | 18 months' imprisonment and
a fine of L.E. 300. |

In appeal, the above sentence was confirmed on July 18, 1939, with the exception of MOHAMED EL-SAWI whose sentence was changed to 3 years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 600.

The source of origin of the drugs seized is unknown.

SEIZURE OF 4,241 KILOGRAMMES OF OPIUM AT CAIRO ON DECEMBER 22, 1938

Case of Abdel-Mohsen Ismail Eissa and others

Information was received to the effect that ABDEL-MOHSEN ISMAIL EISSA and SALMAN OMAR SALMAN of Abu Tig, Upper Egypt, installed themselves at Rod El-Farag, Cairo, that they were receiving drugs from Alexandria and Port Said and that they were using an elderly man as a distributor so as to be above suspicion. Accordingly,

arrangements were made to arrest them *en flagrant délit* and 2 confidants of the Bureau were detailed to approach the traffickers with a view to purchasing a quantity of narcotic drugs.

A transaction was completed for the sale of 3 okes of opium and $\frac{1}{4}$ oke of hashish, and it was agreed that the delivery should take place at the house of one of the confidants at 6 p.m. on December 22, 1938.

A force of the C.N.I.B. in charge of an officer was detailed to wait near the house until the pre-arranged signal would be given that the drugs were in the house, when the force would enter and arrest the traffickers *en flagrant délit*.

At 6.30 p.m. one of the confidants informed the force that the traffickers were all present in the house and that they had brought the drugs. The force then entered and arrested the traffickers in the act of weighing the drugs. The traffickers could not do other than admit the charge. The opium seized was of two sources, Turkey and Iran, and its weight was in all 4.341 kilogrammes.

The accused were tried by the Cairo Narcotics Summary Court on April 1, 1939 and sentenced as follows:—

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| (1) ABDEL-MOHSEN ISMAIL EISSA | } 4 years' imprisonment and
a fine of L.E. 800, each. |
| (2) SALMAN OMAR SALMAN... .. | |

COASTGUARDS CASE

About the end of December 1938, the Director-General of the Coastguards Administration learnt from a reliable source that some of the sailors employed by his Administration in the Alexandria Harbour were smuggling large quantities of drugs. He communicated this information to the Alexandria C.N.I.B. Branch who arranged for a meeting at the house of the informer at which were present:—

- (1) Sailor SAYED AHMED ABU-EL-NOUR,
- (2) Sailor TEWFIK BADAWI NEGUIB,
- (3) Sailor EL-SAYED YACOUT ISMAIL,
- (4) Sailor ABDEL-RAOUF MOAWAD IBRAHIM,

all sailors in the Coastguards' Administration.

An officer of the C.N.I.B. and an officer of the Coastguards were in an adjoining room and overheard their conversation. ABDEL-RAOUF MOAWAD IBRAHIM was heard to say that he was in the habit

of receiving L.E. 5 per each kilo. of hashish and L.E. 20 per kilo. of heroin smuggled and that he would not accept less. They agreed upon the method of smuggling which briefly was as follows :—

“ The drugs would be lowered by the informer from the ship’s side in the Alexandria Harbour and taken over by the sailors in the Coastguards’ boat and smuggled through the Customs’ gate.”

They were not, however, able to put their plan into practice as a new system was devised at the time, whereby all sailors of the Coastguards Administration were searched on landing at the Arsenal Quay. A few days later the informer was approached by sailor ABDEL-LATIF MASHALI who offered to smuggle through the Customs’ gate a quantity of heroin and opium, provided it was handed over to him after he had landed at the Arsenal Quay and searched. The approval was, therefore, obtained from the Director-General to arrest him *flagrante delicto*.

On January 15, MASHALI was stopped when going through the Customs’ gate and on being searched was found to be in possession of 1½ kilo. of opium and a packet of heroin weighing 100 grammes.

As a result of certain information which reached the Director-General, sailor ABDEL-AZIZ MUSTAFA HANAKO was arrested at the same time and made a full confession. He was put in the same cell as Rab Rayes ABDEL-MAKSoud RAMADAN, whom HANAKO had indicated as being one of the ringleaders. In the same cell under the bed were two officers one from the C.N.I.B. and the other from the Coastguards. Both prisoners had a heated conversation and accused each other of being the cause of their arrest. A number of interesting revelations were made and both men were brought before the Director-General of the Coastguards the following day. Although Rab Rayes ABDEL-MAKSoud RAMADAN denied at first all he had said to ABDEL-AZIZ MUSTAFA HANAKO, he finally made a full confession. He gave the names of forty-six Coastguards men who had been regularly smuggling drugs and indicated the quantities smuggled and the amounts of cash received, as well as the names of the people in town who had received the drugs. The method used to smuggle the drugs was the one mentioned by the confidant except that in some cases the drugs instead of being smuggled through the Customs’ gate were taken to two places in the harbour, where they were hidden and then removed by associates in cars belonging to the Coastguards Administration.

The accused, forty-eight in number, were tried by a District Court Martial. Forty-two of them were found guilty and were sentenced to terms of imprisonment varying from one to five years, to lashes varying from 20 to 50 and to dismissal from the service.

SEIZURE OF 1.10 GRAMMES OF HEROIN AT ALEXANDRIA ON JANUARY 19, 1939

Case of Ibrahim El-Sayed Mahmoud

On January 19, 1939, an officer of Alexandria City Police, accompanied by three policemen in plain clothes, raided the house of IBRAHIM EL-SAYED MAHMOUD who was suspected of drug trafficking. As soon as the officer entered the house, he saw four persons and a woman sitting on the floor around a small table on which was a hypodermic syringe and some small white packets. At the sight of the officer the persons present attempted to escape, whereupon the officer drew his revolver and ordered them to remain where they were. At the same time he approached the table and, as he was about to seize the drugs and the syringe, IBRAHIM EL-SAYED MAHMOUD grabbed the revolver with his two hands and tried to snatch it from the officer. A struggle ensued which caused one of the bullets in the revolver to go off. This hit IBRAHIM EL-SAYED MAHMOUD in the thigh which severed one of the arteries. He was immediately removed to hospital but died on the way. The case was referred to the Parquet who, after enquiry, exonerated the officer from all blame. The case was filed owing to the death of the accused.

The quantity of the drug seized amounted to 1 gramme and 10 centigrammes of heroin and its source of origin is unknown.

SEIZURE OF 2½ OKES (3.120 KILOGRAMMES) OF HASHISH AT ALEXANDRIA ON JANUARY 21, 1939

Case of Abdel-Fadil Abdulla Eissa

As a result of certain investigations ABDEL-FADIL ABDULLA EISSA of Alexandria was arrested on January 21, 1939 by C.N.I.B. Alexandria Branch and, on being searched, was found to be carrying one oke of hashish. When questioned he stated that he had found the drug in the street. As he was suspected of having further quantity of hashish in his house, he was asked to accompany the police there to effect a search but instead of doing so, he took the raiding party to the house of his cousin ABDEL-REHIM ABDEL-FATTAH. In searching it a quantity of hashish weighing 1½ okes was found. It was learnt

later that a relative of ABDEL-FADIL ABDULLA EISSA, knowing ABDEL-FADIL's house would in all probability be searched, removed the drugs to the house of ABDEL-REHIM. Had ABDEL-FADIL indicated his house to the police and not that of his cousin, it is not unlikely that the 1½ okes of hashish would have not been found, as the latter is known to be a law-abiding person.

ABDEL-FADIL ABDULLA EISSA is a former coastguard and was sentenced to 3 years' imprisonment on June 1, 1933 for drug trafficking.

On May 1, 1939, this case was tried by Alexandria Summary Drugs Court with the following results :—

- (1) ABDEL-FADIL ABDULLA EISSA ... 4 years' imprisonment
and a fine of L.E. 400.
- (2) ABDEL-REHIM ABDEL-FATTAH ... Acquitted.

The source of origin of the drugs seized is Syria.

SEIZURE OF 706 GRAMMES OF OPIUM AT ABU-SUER ON FEBRUARY 21, 1939

Case of Eid Salem Salama and Farag Salmin Rasheed

On February 17, 1939, a confidant was detailed to proceed to Abu-Suer to approach a bedouin trafficker named EID SALEM SALAMA with a view to arresting him *en flagrant délit*.

The confidant did as directed and on the 18th reported that the trafficker had promised to meet him at Mataria, a suburb of Cairo, on the 19th to show him samples of drugs and to make arrangements for delivery.

The confidant accompanied by a constable dressed in plain clothes proceeded on the 19th to Mataria, where they met with the trafficker at 10 a.m. and received from him a sample of one gramme of opium, for which they paid the trafficker a sum of 20 piastres tariff. The party came to an agreement that the delivery of the stuff should take place at a certain coffee-shop in Abu-Suer, on February 21, 1939. Consequently a C.N.I.B. squad in charge of an officer proceeded in a motor-car from Cairo to Abu-Suer in the morning of the 21st. Just before the arrival at Abu-Suer the confidant and the constable were dropped off in order to proceed to the coffee-shop and complete the

transaction, while the C.N.I.B. squad waited in a place to watch the situation and effect the arrest when the signal would be given. The confidant and the constable met at the café the trafficker and a certain FARAG SALMIN RASHEED who turned out to be his partner. The four persons then crossed Ismailia Canal to the eastern bank and after a walk of about 7 kilometres in the desert the two traffickers parted and proceeded to their hiding-place in the desert. A few minutes later they returned to the confidant and the constable, carrying a quantity of opium which they estimated to be half an oke and for which they asked for a sum of L.E. 12. They promised to bring a further quantity in the afternoon. Here the constable and the confidant asked the traffickers to go with them back as far as the western bank of the canal where the price would be paid, but the traffickers proceeded to the eastern bank and insistently refused to go any further whereupon the confidant and the constable arrested them. They strongly resisted but the C.N.I.B. squad who were on the opposite bank hurried up to the spot and took them over together with the drug which was found to be 706 grammes.

The accused were tried on April 1, 1939 by Cairo Narcotics Summary Court and sentenced as follows:—

- (1) EID SALEM SALAMA ... 1 year's imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 200.
- (2) FARAG SALMIN RASHEED ... 2 years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 400.

The source of origin of the drugs seized is unknown.

SEIZURE OF 831 GRAMMES OF OPIUM AND 977 GRAMMES OF HASHISH AT SUEZ ON MARCH 7, 1939

Case of Attitou Ismail Mahmoud

Acting upon information to the effect that bedouins residing in the vicinity of the Suez Canal bank reverted to their old activities in smuggling, especially in Shalloufa zone, C.N.I.B. Suez Branch detailed an agent to discreetly watch their movements.

On receipt of report that they intended to smuggle a quantity of drugs with a person who would take a train from Shalloufa Station to Cairo, necessary steps were taken with the result that the man in question, ATTITOU ISMAIL MAHMOUD by name, was arrested on March 7, 1939, in possession of 831 grammes of opium and 977 grammes of hashish.

The accused confessed and was sentenced by Suez Summary Native Court to one year's imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 200. He was also sentenced on April 24, 1939 by the Customs Commission, Suez to a fine of L.E. 31·380 mills.

The source of origin of the drugs seized is not definitely known, but it is presumed that hashish is from Syria and opium is from Turkey.

SEIZURE OF 2·164 KILOGRAMMES OF OPIUM AT CAIRO ON MARCH 11, 1939

Case of Abdel-Aziz Hussein Abdulla

On March 6, 1939, a confidant reported that two persons of Zeitoun, Cairo, were dealing in narcotics on a large scale with Upper Egypt.

Their movements were shadowed and on March 11, 1939 information was received to the effect that one of them would proceed to Abnoub of Assiout Province on that day with the stuff in his possession.

The necessary steps were taken with the result that a certain ABDEL-AZIZ HUSSEIN ABDULLA was arrested at Cairo Railway Station in possession of 2·164 kilogrammes of opium.

On April 6, 1939, ABDEL-AZIZ HUSSEIN ABDULLA was sentenced by Cairo Drugs Summary Court to two years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 400 and the other person was acquitted owing to insufficient evidence.

The source of origin of the drugs seized is unknown.

SEIZURE OF 240 GRAMMES OF OPIUM AT ALEXANDRIA ON MARCH 21, 1939

Case of Sayed Mohamed Osman, alias Sambo and others

On March 21, 1939, a certain RAMADAN IBRAHIM HASSAN of Alexandria called at Labban Police Station and informed the C.I.D. officer that one FARAHAT KHALAFALLA FARAHAT was a drug trafficker and that he had in his house a large quantity of drugs. The officer made the necessary arrangements and raided the house. Under

FARAHAT's bed he found a quantity of 240 grammes of opium. FARAHAT was immediately arrested but denied any knowledge of the drugs. He stated that he had been married to AZIZA EL-SAYED AHMED for twelve years and had lived quietly in the Labban District. Lately they had made the acquaintance of SAYED MOHAMED OSMAN, *alias* SAMBO and the latter paid them periodical visits. He suspected that the friendship between SAMBO and his wife had ripened into love and that it was they who had placed the opium under his bed. On the strength of this statement investigations were made which revealed that RAMADAN IBRAHIM HASSAN who had informed the C.I.D. officer of the presence of the drugs, had been sent by SAMBO who had accompanied him as far as the door of the Police Station. It was also learnt that SAMBO had a mistress named NAIMA MOHAMED IBRAHIM and that the latter was in FARAHAT's house until a few moments before the arrival of the raiding party.

Enquiries also revealed that SAMBO was in the habit of paying periodical visits to AZIZA SAYED AHMED at her house during the absence of her husband. The two women and SAMBO were, therefore, arrested as well as RAMADAN and referred to the Parquet. RAMADAN was, however, able to prove his innocence and was, therefore, set free by the Parquet.

The trial of the other four accused by the Alexandria Drugs Summary Court took place on May 15, 1939 with the following result :—

- (1) SAYED MOHAMED OSMAN, 4 years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 400.
alias SAMBO.
- (2) AZIZA EL-SAYED AHMED... / 2 years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 200, each.
- (3) NAIMA MOHAMED IBRAHIM }
- (4) FARAHAT KHALAFALLA Acquitted.
FARAHAT.

The source of origin of the drugs seized is unknown.

SEIZURE OF 2·2695 KILOGRAMMES OF HASHISH AND 325 GRAMMES OF OPIUM AT CAIRO ON MARCH 27, 1939

Case of Abdel-Kader Ibrahim Jarir and others

In December 1938, the Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau received information to the effect that a certain gang operating on a large scale under a certain ABDEL-KADER IBRAHIM JARIR of Fakous,

who was under watch by the local police authority since a long time and that the said gang was using motor-cars as a means of transportation.

Several attempts were made to arrest this band but were unsuccessful.

On March 27, 1939, a confidant reported that ABDEL-KADER and some bedouins had arrived at Cairo in a motor-car and met a certain SHAABAN SHAABAN ALI a well-known trafficker who was a member of the gang of LAMBRO YANNICOS mentioned in pages 22-28 of the Annual Report of 1933.

SHAABAN acts as a receiver of the gangs' drugs in Cairo. On looking for the car in question a C.N.I.B. officer and his party were brought to the house of SHAABAN, but they found that the occupants of the said car had driven away before their arrival. The C.N.I.B. force, therefore, broke into SHAABAN's house where were found HASSAN MOHAMED EID and MAHMOUD MURSI EL-HALAWANI. Only small quantities of opium and hashish were found in possession of these two persons, respectively.

The force then went to a café near the Citadel at Darb El-Ahmar District, where SHAABAN met ABDEL-KADER and his party on arrival at Cairo. On seeing the force, SHAABAN fled away together with 2 companions who turned out to be HASSAN MOHAMED ABDEL-HADI and MOHAMED IBRAHIM EISSAWI, but the force followed them and was able to arrest them in possession of a quantity of hashish.

Further investigation revealed that HALAWANI was the store-keeper of the gangs' drugs. On searching his residence, which is a room in a house opposite to that of SHAABAN, a further quantity of hashish was found, also in the eastern corner of the room a hiding-place 40 × 25 × 25 centimetres was discovered. This room was hired, it appeared, about 2 months ago by SHAABAN SHAABAN ALI in the name of EL-HALAWANI.

The force then proceeded to the houses of the relatives of SHAABAN's wife at Darb El-Ahmar District. During the search one of the force saw a woman named ANISSA KHEIRALLA walking in a suspicious manner. He arrested her. When asked what she was carrying she produced a quantity of hashish and a quantity of opium.

Full confessions were made by EL-HALAWANI and ANISSA whereupon Fakous Police Authorities were asked to arrest ABDEL-KADER and a certain MOHAMED AHMED KHODEIR.

The total quantities of drugs seized are 2·2695 kilogrammes of hashish and 325 grammes of opium.

On March 29, 1939, the undermentioned persons were tried by the Cairo Narcotics Summary Court and sentenced as follows:—

- | | | |
|-----------------|---------|---------------------------|
| (1) ABDEL-KADER | IBRAHIM | 5 years' imprisonment and |
| JARIR. | | L.E. 1,000 fine. |

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| (2) SHAABAN SHAABAN ALI ... | 4 years' imprisonment and
L.E. 800 fine. |
| (3) MOHAMED AHMED KHODEIR. | 2 1/2 years' imprisonment and
L.E. 500 fine. |
| (4) MOHAMED MANSI EL-
HALAWANI. | 2 years' imprisonment and
L.E. 400 fine. |
| (5) HASSAN MOHAMED ABDEL-
HADI. | 2 years' imprisonment and
L.E. 400 fine. |
| (6) MOHAMED IBRAHIM EISSAWI. | 2 years' imprisonment and
L.E. 400 fine. |
| (7) HASSAN MOHAMED EID ... | 1 year's imprisonment and
L.E. 200 fine. |
| (8) ANISSA KHEIRALLA | 1 year's imprisonment and
L.E. 200 fine. |
| (9) ZANNOUBA MOHAMED EL-NADI | 1 year's imprisonment and
L.E. 200 fine. |

The source of origin of the drugs seized is unknown.

SEIZURE OF 200 GRAMMES OF HERION AT ALEXANDRIA IN APRIL 1939

Case of Abd-Rabbo Abdel-Meguid Abu-el-Ela and Ahmed Metwalli El-Mezayen

About the middle of March 1939, an informer reported at the C.N.I.B. Headquarters that he was able to get in touch with ABD-RABBO ABDEL-MEGUID ABU-EL-ELA, an Alexandrian drug trafficker of long standing.

In order to test his statement the informer was told to write a letter in which he told ABD-RABBO that he wanted to purchase half a kilo. of heroin. To this letter ABD-RABBO replied that he had the stuff and that he would be glad to see him in Alexandria. The informer, thereupon, came to Alexandria on April 6, 1939, and was given L.E. 25 to purchase 100 grammes of heroin. He went to the shop of ABD-RABBO, a grocery store at Gabbari. The latter, in order to make certain that he was not shadowed by the police, kept the informer in a back room from 12.30 p.m. to just after 5 o'clock. Having satisfied himself by then that there were no police about,

ABD-RABBO handed the informer a packet of 100 grammes of heroin. ABD-RABBO would not, however, accept less than L.E. 27 and as the informer had only L.E. 25 on him, ABD-RABBO agreed to open a current account with him on the understanding that he would refund him the balance of L.E. 2 on the next transaction. The informer brought the drugs to the Alexandria C.N.I.B. Branch and a sample of it was sent to the Medico-Legal Department to ascertain whether the stuff was genuine. This proved to be the case.

Before leaving ABD-RABBO, the informer told him that he hoped to bring on his next visit to Alexandria the Cairo buyers as he was only acting as intermediary.

Consequently on April 17, 1939, the informer sent him a wire to the effect that he was arriving the next day with two friends, *i.e.* "the *soi-disant* buyers". They were an officer and a constable of the Cairo City Police. They were both disguised as Sheikhs of Upper Egypt. The officer was given L.E. 65 to purchase 200 grammes of heroin, *viz.* 100 grammes at L.E. 27 and 100 grammes of a better quality at L.E. 32. With them went the informer.

As ABD-RABBO was known to be a dangerous person with several bullies in his pay and as the quarter in which his shop is situated is a dangerous one from a public security point of view and therefore difficult to watch, instructions were given to the officer not to arrest him when he was given the drugs, as it was feared that he might be overpowered and the drugs taken away from him. It was also known from previous experience that ABD-RABBO would keep him in his shop for several hours which made it impossible to have a force ready in the vicinity without being detected.

When the party reached ABD-RABBO's shop at 12.30 p.m., they were kept there until about 9.30 p.m. ABD-RABBO told the officer that he could only give him 100 grammes of L.E. 27 quality that evening and that the remaining 100 grammes he could have the following day. The officer, therefore, handed him a sum of L.E. 35, *viz.* L.E. 27 for 100 grammes and L.E. 6 as a pledge for the better quality and L.E. 2 the balance due on the first transaction. The officer was then told to go to a certain café where he was met a few minutes later by ABD-RABBO and his henchman AHMED METWALLI EL-MEZAYEN. There ABD-RABBO handed to the officer a packet of 100 grammes of heroin. As the officer noticed a number of burly individuals lurking near-by, he considered it prudent not to effect an arrest. He, therefore, took leave from ABD-RABBO and promised to meet AHMED METWALLI EL-MEZAYEN at 10.30 p.m. at a coffee-shop near Anfouchy in order to hand him the balance of money due for the remaining 100 grammes. The officer brought the drug to the C.N.I.B. Alexandria Branch and reported what had taken place. He was instructed to keep the

appointment with AHMED METWALLI EL-MEZAYEN and arrangements were made to arrest the latter as soon as he had received the money from the officer. This took place about 11 p.m. and ABD-RABBO was arrested in his house shortly afterwards. When the raiding party entered the house he was seen to close the shutters of his room. In searching the adjoining courtyard his wallet was found and in it L.E. 2. A large quantity of jewellery was found in the house together with a sum of L.E. 85.

On June 19, 1939, the case was tried by Alexandria Drugs Summary Court with the following result:—

- | | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------|---------------------------|
| (1) ABD-RABBO | ABDEL-MEGUID | 5 years' imprisonment and |
| ABU-EL-ELA. | | a fine of L.E. 1,000. |
| (2) AHMED METWALLI EL-MEZAYEN | | 3 years' imprisonment and |
| | | a fine of L.E. 600. |

It is of interest to note that ABD-RABBO was tried on four previous occasions for drug trafficking but was acquitted on each occasion for insufficient proof.

The source of origin of the drugs seized in this case is presumed to be Bulgaria, as it is known that ABD-RABBO is in close contact with Bulgarian traffickers.

SEIZURE OF 18 GRAMMES OF HEROIN AND 2 GRAMMES OF OPIUM AT ALEXANDRIA ON APRIL 2, 1939

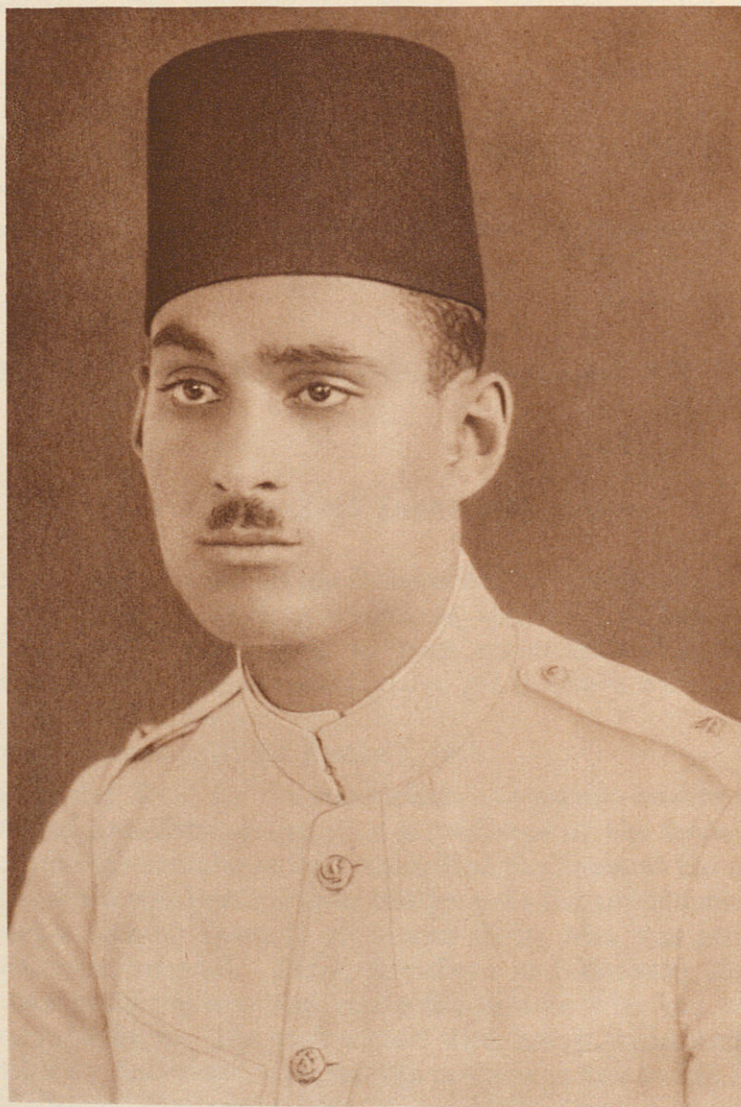
Case of Mohamed Gouda and others

Information having reached the C.I.D. officer of Labban Police District that a certain SAYED ABDEL-MONEM ZAHRAN had in his possession a quantity of drugs, the officer obtained a search warrant from the Parquet and raided ZAHRAN's house on April 2, 1939 where he found 11 grammes of heroin. On being interrogated ZAHRAN stated that he had obtained the drugs from MOHAMED GOUDA, a well known drug trafficker of Alexandria. The officer, thereupon, obtained a search warrant and with a force of six detectives raided GOUDA's house. On arrival there a detective was posted to watch the house from the outside, the officer and the other detectives entered it. The officer asked the mother of MOHAMED GOUDA where was her son. She replied that he was away, whereupon the officer delegated two detectives to go, look for him and arrest him. In the meanwhile

قضية محمد جوده

CASE OF MOHAMED GOUDA.

AFFAIRE DE MOHAMED GOUDA.



(٤) حضرة الملازم أول المرحوم محمد أفندي فهمي ضابط المباحث
بقسم اللبان الذي قتل أثناء تأدية الواجب

- (4) Late Mulazim Awal (1st. Lieutenant) Mohamed Eff. Fahmi, Criminal Investigation Officer of Labban Qism murdered whilst on duty.
- (4) Feu le Lieutenant Mohamed Fahmi Officier du Bureau d'Investigations Criminelles au District Labban, assassiné dans l'exercice de ses fonctions.

the officer searched the house and having found 7 grammes of heroin and 2 grammes of opium he ordered the arrest of the mother, and the latter, as she was taken away, called out her son, who was hiding in one of the rooms of the house, to come out. This he did and before he could be arrested he stabbed the officer and one of the detectives. The officer died on the spot and the detective, who had been struck in the stomach, was removed to hospital. Both the mother and the son were tried by the Court of Assize on May 25, 1939. The mother was acquitted and the son sentenced to capital punishment.

SAYED ABDEL-MONEM ZAHRAN was tried by the Alexandria Drugs Summary Court on June 26, 1939 and sentenced to 2½ years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 600.

The source of origin of the drugs seized in this case is unknown.

ASSAULT OF C.N.I.B. FORCE ON APRIL 20, 1939

Case of Abu-Zeid Deraz and others

ABU-ZEID DERAZ and his son Deraz of El-Santa, Gharbiya Province, having become active as drug traffickers, the C.N.I.B. Lower Egypt Branch decided to put a stop to their activities and accordingly detailed two of the Branch confidants to get in touch with them and pose as buyers of narcotics.

A deal was arranged for April 20, 1939.

On the day fixed for the transaction, the pseudo-buyers went to the house of ABU-ZEID, under close surveillance of the force. Upon a signal from the confidants the force raided the house at the moment when ABU-ZEID was handing over the drugs to the confidants. ABU-ZEID and a certain YOUSSEF MOHAMED OUDA who was present at the time, were arrested. Later, ABU-ZEID and YOUSSEF MOHAMED OUDA managed to escape and incite the natives who had collected to assault the force. The mob armed with heavy sticks and stones and goaded by ABU-ZEID, attacked the police who had to fire on them in self-defence. The result was that all the force were seriously wounded—the officer was wounded in the head, one nafar had his arm broken and another had his skull broken. The mob also managed to take from the force the drugs seized—1½ okes of hashish and 1½ okes of opium—as well as the Bureau hand-bag, revolvers and various articles of private property belonging to the force.

The case was remitted to the Court of Assize and is still *sub-judice*.

SEIZURE OF 3 GRAMMES OF HEROIN AT PORT SAID ON APRIL 25, 1939

Case of Abbas Omar Gad, alias El-Gebali and others

Upon information to the effect that ABBAS OMAR GAD, *alias* EL-GEHALI of Port Said was trafficking in heroin, a confidant was instructed on April 25, 1939 by the C.N.I.B. Port Said Branch to get in touch with him in order to purchase 25 centigrammes. In the meantime the necessary arrangements were made, whereby some detectives kept themselves hidden near the place of sale. This resulted in the arrest of a certain MOHAMED ABDEL-AAL in possession of the money which was already marked.

Consequently a warrant from the Parquet was obtained and as a result of a search instituted in the house of EL-GEHALI several packets made ready for filling in with heroin and a syringe were found.

AHMED MOHAMED SOROUR, a barber in the neighbourhood, was also involved in this traffic and was arrested in possession of a packet of heroin. He confessed.

SHEHATA MOHAMED ABU-ZEID and FUAD MOHAMED EL SEWEISSI were also arrested as being involved in this case. They stated that they were buying heroin from EL-GEHALI which the latter was giving to them by injection.

The total quantity seized amounted to 3 grammes of heroin.

On May 22, 1939, this case was tried by Port Said Summary Court with the following result :—

- | | |
|---|---|
| (1) ABBAS OMAR GAD, <i>alias</i> EL-GEHALI. | 18 months' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 300. |
| (2) MOHAMED ABDEL-AAL ... | } 1 year's imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 200, each. |
| (3) AHMED MOHAMED SOROUR ... | |
| (4) SHEHATA MOHAMED ABU-ZEID | } 6 months' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 30, each. |
| (5) FUAD MOHAMED EL-SEWEISSI | |

The source of origin of the drugs seized is unknown.

SEIZURE OF 1 $\frac{1}{3}$ GRAMMES OF OPIUM AT PORT SAID ON APRIL 26, 1939

Case of Dahi Sultan

On April 24, 1939, information was received by the C.N.I.B. Port Said Branch to the effect that drug traffickers were operating in a certain quarter of Port Said. A C.N.I.B. officer was instructed to supervise them with the result that on April 26, 1939 a certain DAHI SULTAN was arrested *en flagrant délit*. When he was arrested a crowd collected and assaulted the C.N.I.B. squad enabling the accused to escape. One of the C.N.I.B. agents fired a round into the air and on the arrival of the reserve police force, the accused was re-arrested together with seven other persons who were charged with assaulting the police.

The quantity of opium seized amounted to 1 $\frac{1}{3}$ grammes.

DAHI SULTAN was tried on May 22, 1939 by Port Said Summary Court and sentenced to 1 year's imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 100.

The source of origin of the drugs seized is Turkey.

SEIZURE OF 100 GRAMMES OF HEROIN AT ALEXANDRIA ON APRIL 27, 1939

Case of Om-el-Saad Ali El-Hadari and others

On April 27, 1939, information was received from a confidant that two Egyptian women named OM-EL-SAAD ALI EL-HADARI and MONGUEDA ABDU MESSALLAM, would leave Alexandria the following day by the 9 a.m. train, that they would carry heroin with them and that when they reached Zagazig, a certain HAMED ATTIA would meet them and introduce them to another person who would hand them a quantity of opium. They would then transport the heroin and opium to Upper Egypt.

A close watch was kept at the station by the C.N.I.B. Alexandria Branch and the two women in question were arrested in the train, just after it left the Alexandria Main Station. They were taken off at Sidi Gaber and on being searched a quantity of 100 grammes of heroin was found in possession of OM-EL-SAAD ALI EL-HADARI. On being interrogated she confessed that the drugs had been handed to her by HAMED ATTIA in the presence of MONGUEDA ABDU MESSALLAM and the latter's mother. She confirmed the statement made by the informer and added that on completion of her mission she would

receive L.E. 4. HAMED ATTIA was arrested shortly afterwards. He denied any knowledge of the whole affair but, in view of the fact that he is a recidivist in drugs, the Parquet confirmed his arrest.

On June 12, 1939, the accused were tried by Alexandria Drugs Summary Court and sentenced as follows:—

- (1) HAMED ATTIA ... 3 years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 400.
- (2) OM-EL-SAAD ALI EL-HADARI... 2 years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 400.
- (3) MONGUEDA ABDU MESSALLAM. 1 year's imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 200.

The source of origin of the drugs seized is unknown.

SEIZURE OF 7 GRAMMES OF HERION AT PORT SAID IN APRIL/MAY 1939

Case of Hamed Mosbah and others

Information was received by the C.N.I.B. Port Said Branch that a certain HAMED MOSBAH, was employing a number of youngsters to distribute heroin to drug addicts.

One of these youngsters—MOHAMED ABDEL-RAHMAN by name—was arrested on April 27, 1939 in the act of distributing packets of heroin in Rue Kisra, Port Said. When searched he was found in possession of 20 packets (4 grammes), of heroin and 4 syringes. The boy confessed that MOSBAH employed him as distributor of heroin to addicts against a daily pay.

The house of MOSBAH was then perquisitioned but no drugs were found. However, 3 metal boxes usually used in smuggling heroin were discovered. MOSBAH was arrested on May 2, 1939 when traces of heroin were seen on his arm from an injection.

On May 13, 1939, a certain ABDEL-AZIZ ABDEL-WAHID, *alias* EL-MASRI, a tinsmith, was arrested when distributing heroin. When searched 13 packets of heroin weighing 3 grammes and a syringe were found on him. He confessed the ownership of the drugs and stated that he had purchased same from MOSBAH.

The total quantity of the drugs seized in this case weighed 7 grammes of heroin.

The three accused were tried by Port Said Narcotics Court on July 17, 1939, and sentenced as follows :—

- (1) HAMED MOSBAH 6 months' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 30.
- (2) MOHAMED ABDEL-RAHMAN 1 year's imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 200.
- (3) ABDEL-AZIZ ABDEL-WAHID, 1 year's imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 200.
alias EL-MASRI.

The source of origin of the drugs seized is unknown.

SEIZURE OF 67 GRAMMES OF HEROIN AT CAIRO ON MAY 7, 1939

Case of Zaki Ibrahim Osman and Mohamed Soliman Is-hak

On May 7, 1939, a confidant reported at the C.N.I.B. Headquarters that two traffickers namely ZAKI IBRAHIM OSMAN of Alexandria and MOHAMED SOLIMAN IS-HAK, a tinsmith of the Army Ordnance Corps, Cairo, has asked him to buy 75 grammes of heroin and that the confidant had promised to meet them later in a certain café with his partner. Upon this information, a constable in plain clothes, who was instructed to act as the partner, was sent with the confidant to meet the traffickers, while a C.N.I.B. squad in charge of an officer waited in the vicinity of the café to watch the situation.

The pseudo-buyers came to agreement with the traffickers for the purchase of the stuff at L.E. 21 to be paid in advance and for the delivery to take place at the café. When the constable paid the price to the traffickers, ZAKI IBRAHIM OSMAN and the confidant parted and proceeded to a hotel at Clot Bey Street, thence to the house of MOHAMED SOLIMAN IS-HAK and back to the hotel and the café. A few minutes later the confidant gave the pre-arranged signal whereupon the officer and his squad hurried up to the spot and arrested the traffickers *en flagrant délit*.

The quantity of the drug seized weighed 67 grammes of heroin.

The enquiries revealed that ZAKI arrived from Alexandria on April 30, 1939 and stayed at the aforesaid hotel under a fictitious name.

This case was tried on June 6, 1939, by Cairo Drugs Summary Court with the following result :—

- (1) ZAKI IBRAHIM OSMAN 3 years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 600

(2) MOHAMED SOLIMAN IS-HAK ... 1 1/2 years' imprisonment and
a fine of L.E. 300.

The source of origin of the drugs seized is unknown.

**SEIZURE OF 190.5 GRAMMES OF HEROIN
AT CAIRO ON MAY 10, 1939**

Case of Christo Pandelidis and Marco Markeridis

Upon information that a certain CHRISTO PANDELIDIS of Alexandria was visiting Cairo very frequently, the C.N.I.B. kept him under surveillance.

On May 1, 1939, one of the C.N.I.B. confidants was instructed to get in touch with him with a view to purchasing a quantity of drugs, but the trafficker refused to have anything to do with him unless he should receive the price in advance.

Later on, another confidant contacted CHRISTO who informed him that he had disposed of the drugs he had brought from Alexandria but that he would procure some more if he could find a buyer. The confidant promised to find a buyer.

On May 4, 1939, the first confidant was detailed to accompany the second confidant in order to pose as a buyer of 200 grammes, on condition that the drugs be handed over in the buyer's house.

The trafficker agreed and promised to go to Alexandria and return on May 10 with the drugs.

CHRISTO duly returned on the 10th with the drugs and arranged to hand over same at 8 p.m. at the buyer's house. Just before the pre-arranged time the buyer who was given L.E. 70, proceeded to his house. He was followed later by the C.N.I.B. force. CHRISTO turned up at the appointed time with the other confidant acting as intermediary and then handed over the drugs against payment of L.E. 65. The C.N.I.B. force at this moment rushed in, arrested CHRISTO with the money and seized the narcotics.

CHRISTO volunteered the information that he was working for another named MARCO MARKERIDIS of Alexandria. The accused was then instructed to write an urgent letter to MARKERIDIS informing him that he had arrived in Cairo and that he had to come to Cairo with 300 grammes of heroin. Accordingly all trains were watched at Cairo Station as well as the hotel where CHRISTO was staying. On May 12, a certain person arrived and asked for CHRISTO. He was arrested and searched but nothing incriminating was found. Apparently MARCO sent this person to see CHRISTO as a precautionary measure.

This person was later released by the Parquet on account of insufficient evidence. Alexandria C.N.I.B. Branch was asked to arrest MARCO and to search the houses of all the three accused. CHRISTO later stated that he had concealed a further quantity of heroin in the hollows of the sofa in his room at the hotel, making the total quantity seized 190.5 grammes of heroin.

The following two accused were tried by the Mixed Tribunal Court on August 8, 1939 and sentenced as follows :—

- (1) CHRISTO PANDELIDIS, British. 1 year's imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 200.
- (2) MARCO MARKERIDIS, Greek. 2 years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 500.

The source of origin of drugs seized is unknown.

SEIZURE OF 6.322 KILOGRAMMES OF OPIUM AT CAIRO ON MAY 23, 1939

Case of Abdel-Raouf El-Sayed Abdel-Samad and others

It came to the knowledge of the Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau that a certain ABDEL-RAOUF EL-SAYED ABDEL-SAMAD who had previously had permission to deal in opium and whose licence had been subsequently withdrawn in accordance with the Law on Narcotics, had formed a gang to deal in drugs, and although the Bureau had tried on several occasions to arrest him he always managed to make a get-away owing to his astuteness.

However, one day whilst a Government Veterinary Surgeon was walking in Ain Shams, he stopped an Egyptian carrying a heavy load on his shoulders, thinking it to be contraband meat. It turned out to be opium. The Egyptian was conducted to the nearest Police Outpost, the C.N.I.B. got in touch with, and a cross-examination of the arrested person followed. The Egyptian turned out to be SOBHI MOHAMED SAID, the right-hand man of ABDEL-RAOUF, the gang-leader.

The C.N.I.B. force then decided to raid the gang's premises. On forcing an entrance the force found ABDEL-RAOUF counting a sum of money and he, being caught unaware, threw a packet containing opium through a window, which was later retrieved. On searching him a further quantity of opium was found in his vest pocket. Also a sum of L.E. 6.265 mills. was seized in his house. The force also arrested ABDEL-MOHSEN ALI ZEID, one of his assistants with a quantity of opium of the same brand. The total quantity of opium seized amounted to 6.322 kilogrammes.

On December 9, 1939, the three accused persons were tried by Cairo Summary Narcotics Court and sentenced as follows :—

- | | | |
|---------------------------|----------|--|
| (1) ABDEL-RAOUF | EL-SAYED | 3 years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 600. |
| ABDEL-SAMAD. | | |
| (2) SOBHI MOHAMED SAID | ... | 1½ years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 300. |
| (3) ABDEL-MOHSEN ALI ZEID | ... | 1 year's imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 200. |

It is presumed that the source of origin of the drugs seized is Turkey.

SEIZURE OF 131 GRAMMES OF HEROIN AT ALEXANDRIA ON MAY 28, 1939

Case of Efstratios Shiotakis and others

A confidant of the Cairo Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau met in Cairo on April 13, 1939 one DIMITRI OUSSIDES of Alexandria and the latter informed him that he was in a position to put him in touch with a friend of his in Alexandria whom, he stated, had five kilos. of heroin. On the 19th *idem*, OUSSIDES wrote to the confidant from Alexandria informing him that the drugs were available and asking him to bring along the buyer. This the confidant did but the deal, however, did not come off.

On May 28, 1939, the confidant accompanied by a member of the C.N.I.B. proceeded from Cairo to Alexandria and again got in touch with the person who had the drugs and who turned out to be EFSTRATIOS SHIOTAKIS, who was arrested on April 14, 1938 for drug trafficking and tried on June 11, 1938, but was acquitted owing to insufficient proof.

A sum of L.E. 30 was given to the agent and the necessary arrangements were made for the delivery of the drugs to take place at the house of a certain SPIRO SPIROPOULOS at Sidi Bishr. The house in question was kept under observation and in the afternoon after EFSTRATIOS SHIOTAKIS had entered it, it was raided.

111 grammes of heroin were found with SPIROPOULOS and the sum of L.E. 30 in SHIOTAKIS's pocket. The latter's house was searched later and in it were found 20 grammes of heroin, a small scale, some glacé paper and a small quantity of white powder used for adulteration.

SHIOTAKIS and SPIROPOULOS, being Greek subjects, were referred to the Mixed Parquet who ordered their detention pending trial. OUSSIDIS was arrested the following day in Cairo and was handed over to the National Parquet, being a local subject. The latter had only recently been released from jail having served two years' imprisonment for drug trafficking in 1936.

On July 26, 1939, SHIOTAKIS and SPIROPOULOS were tried by Alexandria Mixed Tribunal with the following result:—

- (1) EFSTRATIOS SHIOTAKIS... 15 months' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 300.
- (2) SPIRO SPIROPOULOS ... 12 months' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 200.

On November 6, 1939, DIMITRI OUSSIDIS was tried by the Drugs Summary Native Court, Alexandria and sentenced to 4 years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 400.

The source of origin of the drugs seized is unknown.

SEIZURE OF 169 GRAMMES OF OPIUM AT SUEZ ON JULY 17, 1939

Case of Abu-el-Wafa Ahmed El-Midan

Information having been received by the Suez C.N.I.B. Branch to the effect that ABU-EL-WAFA AHMED EL-MIDAN of Suez was dealing in drugs on large scale, arrangements were made to arrest him *en flagrant délit*.

On July 17, 1939, the confidant who had been put in contact with the dealer, offered to buy a quantity of opium for L.E. 5. The dealer came up to the place indicated by the confidant with a piece of opium weighing 169 grammes and was arrested by the police on the spot.

On September 19, 1939, the accused was tried by the Summary Native Court, Suez and sentenced to 2 years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 400.

The source of origin of the drugs seized is stated to be Turkey.

SEIZURE OF 14.092 KILOGRAMMES OF HASHISH AT ALEXANDRIA ON JULY 19, 1939

Case of Abdel-Aziz Mohamed Gomma

Following a collision on July 19, 1939 between two motor-cars on the Abukir Road, one of the cars was overturned. The driver of the other car, who was slightly injured, went off to report the accident at Sidi Bishr Police Outpost, leaving the driver and the occupants of the overturned car beside their wrecked vehicle. When the police arrived the men had disappeared. On searching the car, two tins were found, one contained petrol and the other 38 pieces of hashish weighing 14.092 kilogrammes. A tarbush and a scarf were also found in the car.

It was found later that the owner of the overturned car was one ABDEL-AZIZ MOHAMED GOMMA of Sidi Bishr. The latter, who in the meanwhile had proceeded to Sidi Bishr Police Outpost to report the theft of his car, was immediately arrested.

The police dog "NASR" was brought on the scene. He was shown the tarbush and the scarf and he identified ABDEL-AZIZ MOHAMED GOMMA.

The accused was tried on October 23, 1939 by the Alexandria Drugs Summary Court and sentenced to two years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 200.

The source of origin of the drugs seized is unknown.

SEIZURE OF 952 GRAMMES OF OPIUM AT ALEXANDRIA ON JULY 20, 1939

Case of Abdel-Monem El-Sayed, alias Neama and others

Acting upon information that a well-known drug trafficker of Alexandria had hired a shop in Gumruk quarter under the name of one ABDEL-MONEM EL-SAYED, *alias* NEAMA and that he used it as a depot for his drugs, the necessary steps were taken by the C.N.I.B. Alexandria Branch in conjunction with the C.I.D. officer of Gumruk Police Station to raid the said shop.

The raid was carried out on July 20, 1939 and the undermentioned who were in the shop, were arrested:—

- (1) ABDEL-MONEM EL-SAYED or ABDEL-MONEM HASSAN MOHAMMED, *alias* NEAMA.
- (2) ABDU YACOUT ABU-EL-MAGD.

(3) HASSAN EL-SAYED HASSAN

(4) MUSTAFA IBRAHIM KORBASH.

A pair of scales bearing traces of opium and 926 grammes of opium were found and seized. During the perquisition ABDU YACOUT ABU-EL-MAGD was seen to throw an object which, when retrieved, was found to be a piece of opium weighing 19 grammes ; also HASSAN EL-SAYED a piece of paper bearing traces of opium.

The houses of all the arrested persons were perquisitioned and, with the exception of the house of MUSTAFA IBRAHIM KORBASH in which was found a quantity of 7 grammes of opium, no drugs were found.

On September 25, 1939, the accused were tried by the Alexandria Drugs Summary Court and sentenced as follows :—

- | | |
|--|--|
| (1) ABDEL-MONEM EL-SAYED or
ABDEL-MONEIM HASSAN
MOHAMED, <i>alias</i> NEAMA. | 3 years' imprisonment and a
fine of L.E. 600. |
| (2) ABDU YACOUT ABU-EL-
MAGD. | { 2 years' imprisonment and
a fine of L.E. 400, each. |
| (3) HASSAN EL-SAYED HASSAN | |
| (4) MUSTAFA IBRAHIM KORBASH. | 1 year's imprisonment and
a fine of L.E. 200. |

The source of origin of the drugs seized is unknown.

SEIZURE OF 211 GRAMMES OF HASHISH AT SUEZ ON JULY 21, 1939

Case of Ahmed Abdu El-Sayed

Upon information to the effect that AHMED ABDU EL-SAYED of Suez was engaged in the illicit traffic of narcotics, arrangements were made by the Suez C.N.I.B. Branch to arrest him *en flagrant délit*.

On July 21, 1939, the confidant who had been put in touch with the trafficker offered to buy a quantity of hashish for L.E. 15. The trafficker came up to the place indicated by the confidant with a piece of hashish weighing 211 grammes and was arrested by the police on the spot.

On August 14, 1939, the accused was tried by the Summary Native Court, Suez and sentenced to two years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 400.

The source of origin of the drugs seized is stated to be Turkey.

SEIZURE OF 4 GRAMMES OF OPIUM AT PORT SAID ON JULY 22, 1939

Case of Hamed Hassanein Liheta and Hassanein Hassanein Liheta

Upon information to the effect that HAMED HASSANEIN LIHETA recently released from prison and his brother HASSANEIN HASSANEIN LIHETA of Port Said were trafficking in narcotics, the Port Said C.N.I.B. Branch detailed a confidant to buy a quantity of opium from these two brothers with a view to arresting them *en flagrant délit*.

On July 22, 1939, HAMED was arrested whilst handing 1 gramme of opium to the confidant. A search of their houses resulted in the finding of 3 grammes of opium.

On August 14, 1939, this case was tried by the Summary Native Court, Port Said with the following result:—

- (1) HAMED HASSANEIN LIHETA ... 4 years' imprisonment and
a fine of L.E. 800.
- (2) HASSANEIN HASSANEIN LIHETA. 1 year's imprisonment and
a fine of L.E. 300.

The source of origin of the drugs seized is unknown.

SEIZURE OF 12 GRAMMES OF HEROIN AT PORT SAID IN JULY 1939

Case of Mohamed Mohamed Abdel-Rehim and others

Information was received by the Port Said C.N.I.B. Branch to the effect that a well-known drug trafficker had engaged a certain MOHAMED MOHAMED ABDEL-REHIM for distribution of heroin to addicts on the public road.

A confidant was given some marked money for the purchase of a quantity of heroin and as a result, ABDEL-REHIM was arrested on July 22, 1939 in possession of four grammes of heroin and the marked coin.

ABDEL-REHIM confessed that the trafficker in question had given him the drug for distribution but the latter denied the ownership of the drug seized.

ABDEL-REHIM made a further confession which resulted in the arrest of SADDIK ABU-ZEID MUSTAFA and AHMED IBRAHIM EL-MELIGI who was in possession of 8 grammes of heroin.

This case was tried by Port Said Summary Native Court with the following result:—

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| (1) MOHAMED MOHAMED ABDEL-
REHIM. | } 1 year's imprisonment and
a fine of L.E. 200, each. |
| (2) SADDIK ABU-ZEID MUSTAFA. | |
| (3) AHMED IBRAHIM EL-MELIGI. | |

The source of origin of the drugs seized is unknown.

**SEIZURE OF 5.194 KILOGRAMMES OF HASHISH,
865 GRAMMES OF OPIUM, 1.960 KILOGRAMMES
OF MANZOUL AND 130 GRAMMES OF HEROIN IN
JULY 1939 AT MANZALA, PORT SAID, SINBELLA-
WEIN AND CAIRO**

AHMED SHETEWI of Manzala first began his career as a humble fish-dealer, owning a few fishing-boats and plying his drug-running in a small way on Menzala Lake. Since that time—some 30 years ago—he has become very wealthy and one of the most important drug traffickers in Lower Egypt.

Several attempts were made by the Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau to effect his capture but were without success.

Eventually, however, the Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau was able to get in touch with an ex-official of Manzala who was also at the same time a friend of SHETEWI and to persuade this ex-official to assist the Bureau in effecting the arrest of this notorious trafficker.

The ex-official called on SHETEWI, stated he was in need of work and was willing to work for him as a peddler of drugs.

The Bureau then got the ex-official to write a letter to SHETEWI stating that he had found 2 buyers residing at Cairo who wished to take delivery of the drugs in Cairo and not in Manzala. SHETEWI refused. It was offered to arrange for the transaction to take place at Mansoura, but again SHETEWI refused insisting that delivery should take place at his village.

At last it was decided that the only way to get SHETEWI was to get a C.I.D. officer of Cairo to pose as a buyer, to be given the sum of L.E.45 as "flash money" and to proceed, accompanied by the ex-official to SHETEWI's village where the transaction would take place, while an adequately armed force should be in readiness at a near-by town to effect an entry and arrest the band "red-handed".

On July 3, 1939, at 2.30 p.m., the C.I.D. officer and the ex-official arrived at the near-by town with 1 oke of hashish and $\frac{1}{8}$ oke of opium purchased from SHETEWI, to whom the C.I.D. officer paid L.E. 44.500 mills. The ex-official also produced a marked bank-note of L.E. 1, which he received from SHETEWI, as his reward for bringing about the transaction.

Upon this the armed force entered the house of the accused. A certain MESSED AHMED SHETEWI and HASSAN AHMED EL-FIKI were found sitting on the first floor; also a member of the force was able to arrest GALILA SAYED AHMED SHETEWI whilst attempting to escape with a basket full of drugs. Important documents, etc., implicating AHMED SHETEWI and his accomplices in the drug traffic were seized. The force were not able to lay their hands on the "flash money", as AHMED SHETEWI had left the house a little while before the arrival of the force.

A few minutes later AHMED SHETEWI was arrested when returning with his brother-in-law — MOHAMED ASSAL ISMAIL, *alias* KUSH. Nothing incriminating was found on them.

During the enquiry the rest of the gang were rounded up and incriminating correspondence was seized proving their connection with the accused.

The total quantity of the drugs seized in this case is as follows :—

	Kilo.
Hashish	5.194
Opium	0.865
Manzoul	1.960
Heroin	0.130

On December 10, 1939, the Drugs Summary Native Court, Cairo sentenced the undermentioned accused persons to the terms stated against their names and decided that it was not competent to deal with the other members of the gang :—

- (1) ISMAIL MAHMOUD EL-MOHANDIZ. 5 years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 1,000.
- (2) SAYED AHMED EL-MOKADDEM. 3 years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 600.
- (3) ABDU MOHAMED EL-DEMERDASHE 1 year's imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 200.

EL-MOHANDIZ was previously tried with the EL-SUESSI band and sentenced to 5 years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 1,000. (Please see pages 69-71 of the C.N.I.B. Annual Report for 1932.)

The necessary legal proceedings were taken for the trial of the remaining members of the gang and on February 19, 1940, the accused of Port Said were tried by the Summary Native Court, Port Said and sentenced as follows :—

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| (1) ALI EL-SHAKHTOUR | } 2 years' imprisonment and a
fine of L.E. 400, each. |
| (2) MOHAMED IBRAHIM EL-FAR | |

The case is still *sub-judice* in respect of the accused of Manzala.

The source of origin of the drugs seized is unknown.

SEIZURE OF 1-280 KILOGRAMMES OF HASHISH AND 1-569 KILOGRAMMES OF OPIUM AT CAIRO ON AUGUST 6, 1939

Case of Mahmoud Ahmed El-Atroush and others

Following information received by a confidant of the Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau that two persons of Port Said who had met him at Midan Khazindar, Cairo, offered to sell a quantity of hashish and opium they had brought from Port Said, arrangements were made to effect their arrest red-handed.

On August 4, 1939, one of the two persons named MAHMOUD AHMED EL-ATROUSH and a certain MOHAMED HAMED EL-EFNI met the confidant at his shop and told him that they had 2 okes of hashish and 2 okes of opium for sale. On the following morning the above mentioned persons informed the confidant that they had in the meantime sold 1 oke of hashish and 1 oke of opium. The confidant then told them to call in the afternoon and bring samples of the drugs as a buyer would be present.

At 6.30 p.m. on the same day, a detective who was detailed to act as a buyer went to the shop of the confidant when EL-ATROUSH came and asked for the price of the drugs in advance, stating that the drugs would be handed over in a place to be chosen by him. EL-ATROUSH then went out and visited two hotels. The force of the C.N.I.B. kept in wait till 10 p.m. but none of the traffickers turned up. The confidant and the detective then went and looked for them and eventually found them sitting in a café. They discussed the question of the sale of drugs till about 1 a.m. when it was agreed to sell to the pseudo-buyer $\frac{3}{4}$ of an oke of hashish and $\frac{1}{2}$ oke of opium for L.E. 40.

On August 6th, the detective was given L.E. 40 and with another agent who was to act as a porter went to the shop of the confidant where they found EL-ATROUSH. The detective showed EL-ATROUSH

the money for the purchase of the drugs and then they all went to a house in Darb El-Barabra, where EL-EFNI was waiting for them. It was at this moment, during the handing over of the drugs and receiving of the money, that the C.N.I.B. force thought fit to intervene. The force of the C.N.I.B. rushed in and arrested both EL-EFNI and EL-ATROUSH, while the latter was still keeping the money in his hands. On learning that there was another quantity of drugs hidden in the house at Darb El-Barabra, search was made at the house and a valise containing one turba of hashish and a quantity of opium was found on the window of the latrine. Further enquiries revealed that the tenant of the top floor named AHMED MOHAMED EL-IKIABI had connections with the traffickers. His flat was searched and a valise containing a quantity of opium was found in his bedroom.

This case was tried on November 18, 1939 by the Drugs Summary Native Court, Cairo with the following result:—

- | | |
|---|---|
| (1) MAHMOUD AHMED EL-ATROUSH. | } 2 1/2 years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 500, each. |
| (2) MOHAMED HAMED EL-EFNI, <i>alias</i> TAUFIK. | |
| (3) AHMED MAHMOUD EL-IKIABI | 1 year's imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 200. |

The source of origin of the drugs seized is unknown.

SEIZURE OF 1.010 KILOGRAMMES OF INDIAN HASHISH AT CAIRO ON AUGUST 12, 1939

Case of Abdu Abdel-Aal Fares and others

About 4 years ago, this Bureau was advised of the existence of a narcotic gang operating in Bab El-Sha'ria District, Cairo, but all attempts made to round them up completely failed. The Bureau continued to watch the activities of the said gang and at last succeeded in locating their rendezvous. So on August 12, 1939, the C.N.I.B. force raided their headquarters at Bab El-Sha'ria but found nobody there.

Enquiries revealed that a certain NAFISSA and her daughter were staying temporarily in the next house. The necessary arrangements were, therefore, made for the perquisition of the house in question with the result that the two women were arrested and a big quantity of Indian hashish was seized in one of the wardrobes. Search

was then made at the house of the leader of the gang — ABDU ABDEL-AAL FARES — and a further quantity of hashish of the same kind was found. After this the rest of the band was located and arrested and various quantities of hashish seized. The total quantity of hashish seized is 1.010 kilogrammes.

The accused persons were tried by the Cairo Summary Narcotics Court on December 16, 1939 and sentenced as follows:—

- | | |
|---|--|
| (1) ABDU ABDEL-AAL-FARES. | 2 years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 400. |
| (2) NAFISSA MOHAMED AHMED
ABU-SINNA. | |
| (3) FAT-HIA HASSAN MANSOUR. | |
| (4) MOHAMED ALI MADIAN,
alias RABIA. | 1 year's imprisonment and
a fine of L.E. 200, each. |
| (5) MOHAMED HUSSEIN HELAL,
alias HENNES. | |

The source of origin of the drugs seized is presumably India.

SEIZURE OF 10 GRAMMES OF HEROIN AT CAIRO ON OCTOBER 5, 1939

Case of Ibrahim Ashmawi Gadalla and others

IBRAHIM ASHMAWI GADALLA of Giza has been the object of repeated denunciations and complaints on the part of the public and several efforts on the part of the police to trap him *en flagrant délit* completely failed.

So at last on October 4, 1939, permission was obtained from the Parquet to raid his house and arrest him and his accomplices.

Next day — October 5, 1939—an officer in plain clothes and a confidant went to the house of GADALLA at Sharia Giza with marked P.T. 25 in silver coins to purchase some heroin. On completion of the transaction the officer and the confidant reported at the C.N.I.B. Headquarters what they had seen and according to their report the best way to catch the culprits *en flagrant délit* was discussed, and as a result, the confidant was again given a marked silver coin of P.T. 5 and instructed to purchase some heroin. At the meantime, it was arranged that upon a signal from the C.N.I.B. force (hooting of the klaxon of the C.N.I.B.'s car), the confidant was to leave the door slightly open for the force to rush in.

Everything worked according to plan and in rushed the C.N.I.B. force. GADALLA himself as well as all his gang were rounded up.

Upon search, various sums of money and some packets of heroin were discovered including the marked silver coins of P.T. 30. From investigations it was revealed that the daily average of heroin sold by this trafficker and his gang was about L.E. 50, at least.

The total quantity of heroin seized being 10 grammes.

Thus ended the career of one of the most cunning and cautious of the Cairo drug runners.

On January 6, 1940, the undermentioned accused persons were sentenced by the Cairo Narcotics Summary Court as follows :—

- (1) IBRAHIM ASHMAWI GADAL- 5 years' imprisonment and a
LA. fine of L.E. 1,000.
- (2) MAHMOUD ASHMAWI GADAL- 3 years' imprisonment and a
LA. fine of L.E. 500.
- (3) ABDEL-KHALEK ASHMAWI 2 years' imprisonment and a
fine of L.E. 300.
- (4) MOHAMED ABU-EL-Ela ... 18 months' imprisonment and a
fine of L.E. 100.
- (5) SAID ALI SIAM 1 year's imprisonment and a
fine of L.E. 50.

The source of origin of the drugs seized is unknown.

**SEIZURE OF 1·684 KILOGRAMMES OF HASHISH, 1·550
KILOGRAMMES OF OPIUM AND 0·481 KILOGRAMME
OF HEROIN AT CAIRO ON OCTOBER 16, 1939**

Case of Hussein Hassan El-Ghalamas

Upon information to the effect that HUSSEIN HASSAN EL-GHALAMAS who was a member of "EL-SAWI BAND" resumed, on release from prison, his nefarious activities, the necessary arrangements were made for the raid of a house hired in the name of his son ABBAS HUSSEIN HASSAN EL-GHALAMAS, and on October 16, 1939 the house in question was perquisitioned and the following quantities of drugs were found :—

	Kilo.
Hashish	1·684
Opium	1·550
Heroin	0·481

Both the father and the son who were in the said house were arrested.

On December 9, 1939, the case was tried by the Drugs Summary Native Court, Cairo with the following result :—

- (1) HUSSEIN HASSAN EL-GHALAMAS ... 5 years' imprisonment
and a fine of L.E. 1,000.
- (2) ABBAS HUSSEIN HASSAN EL- Acquitted.
GHALAMAS.

HUSSEIN HASSAN EL-GHALAMAS was previously sentenced with "EL-SAWI BAND" on April 4, 1934 to three years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 600. (Please see pages 32-35 of the C.N.I.B. Annual Report of 1933.)

The source of origin of the drugs seized in this case is unknown.

**SEIZURE OF 3.936 KILOGRAMMES OF OPIUM,
135 GRAMMES OF HASHISH AND 305 GRAMMES OF
HEROIN AT CAIRO AND ASSIOUT IN OCTOBER 1939**

Case of Khalil Ibrahim Gazar and others

KHALIL IBRAHIM GAZAR, originally from Palestine, settled down in Batamda, Benha Markaz, and there began his trade in narcotics. He prospered, bought lands and interested himself in farming. He then came to Cairo, married, and carried on his "trade" from there.

The C.N.I.B. had been watching his activities for some time but were unable to lay hands on him owing to his extreme cautiousness.

However, the Bureau managed, through Upper Egypt Branch, to obtain the services of a person who is well known to KHALIL and who has had previous business with him.

On October 10, the confidant and the trafficker came to agreement for delivery of one oke of opium at L.E. 24 at the following morning.

On October 11, 1939, the confidant was given L.E. 24 as the price of the one oke of opium agreed upon, but the trafficker on meeting the confidant told him that he had no stuff at Cairo and that he would go to his village on the 12th to bring a large quantity of drugs.

On the 13th, the confidant reported that KHALIL had insisted upon receiving all the money in advance. The confidant could not agree to this, so a corporal of the Cairo City Police who is a friend of KHALIL was asked by the Bureau to act as guarantor, which arrangement worked successfully as when KHALIL received L.E. 5 and the rest of the money given to the corporal, KHALIL was willing to do the business and arranged for one of his gang —MOHAMED SAID YOUSSEF by name—to go with the confidant for the delivery of the opium. After taking

possession of the opium the confidant got in touch with the C.N.I.B, reported how the affair was progressing and proceeded with the corporal to KHALIL's house to pay the rest of the money. Immediately on receipt of this information, the C.N.I.B. force received the drug from the confidant, arrested MOHAMED SAID YOUSSEF and then went to KHALIL's house, where the corporal was found in the act of handing over to KHALIL the rest of the money, *i.e.* L.E. 19. The force arrested KHALIL and found on him the sum of L.E. 5 previously given to him. His houses at Cairo and Batamda village were searched but nothing incriminating was found. Search was then made of the house of MOHAMED SAID YOUSSEF and a knife bearing traces of opium and a small piece of opium were found.

During the enquiry, the C.N.I.B. learned that a certain MOHAMED HASSANEIN HUSSEIN, Sheikh of Salam village, Assiout, was a client of KHALIL. Upper Egypt C.N.I.B. Branch was, therefore, instructed to search his house with the result that a big quantity of opium, hashish and heroin was seized on October 19, 1939 and MOHAMED HASSANEIN HUSSEIN was arrested. On interrogation he did not deny his association with KHALIL and admitted that the drugs were sent to him by KHALIL for subsequent sale.

On December 17, 1939, the three accused were tried by the Drugs Summary Native Court, Cairo and sentenced to two years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 400, each.

The source of origin of the drugs seized is unknown.

CHAPTER V

Legislation in Egypt

CONVENTION FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF THE ILLICIT TRAFFIC IN DANGEROUS DRUGS

This convention which was signed at Geneva on June 26, 1936 and referred to in pages 86 and 87 of the C.N.I.B. Annual Report for 1936 was ratified by Egypt on October 21, 1939.

The following countries have so far sent their ratifications or accessions to the Secretariat of the League of Nations :—

Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, India, Roumania and Turkey.

In accordance with Article 22 of the Convention, it has come into force with effect from April 26, 1939.

CHAPTER VI

Situation in Certain Foreign Countries and Activities for Combating Drug Trafficking

LEAGUE OF NATIONS—TWENTY-FOURTH SESSION OF THE ADVISORY
COMMITTEE—CANADA—IRAN—SYRIA AND LEBANON—TURKEY—
YUGOSLAVIA.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Composition of the Advisory Committee on Traffic in Opium and other dangerous drugs

At its 104th Session, the Council of the League of Nations renewed
for a further term of 3 years the composition of the Advisory Commit-
tee as follows:—

United States of America.	Mexico.
Belgium.	Netherlands.
United Kingdom.	Peru.
Bulgaria.	Poland.
Canada.	Portugal.
China.	Siam.
Czecho-Slovakia.	Spain.
Egypt.	Switzerland.
France.	Turkey.
Greece.	Uruguay.
India.	Yugoslavia.
Iran.	

Hungary was also invited to be represented on the Committee
for the same period.

TWENTY-FOURTH SESSION OF THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON TRAFFIC IN OPIUM AND OTHER DANGEROUS DRUGS

The Twenty-fourth Session of the Advisory Committee on Traffic in Opium and other dangerous drugs was held at Geneva from May 15 to June 12, 1939. El-Lewa Sir THOMAS RUSSELL PASHA again represented Egypt, and was also elected Vice-Chairman of the Session. It was announced that Japan had withdrawn her representative from the Committee. The Committee was also informed of the impending departure from the League of Nations Secretariat of Mr. ERIC EIMAR EKSTRAND who, from April 1, 1931, has been the Director of the Opium Traffic and Social Questions Sections. It is fitting that the thanks of the Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau of the Government of Egypt should here be extended to Mr. EKSTRAND for his invariable courtesy to the Egyptian delegates at the Annual Sessions of the Advisory Committee, as well as for the keen interest he always evinced in the Egyptian narcotics problem with which he was in constant and close touch throughout his tenure of office.

Limitation and Control of Poppy Cultivation.—For part of the Session the Advisory Committee sat as a preparatory Committee to study the outlines of a conference for the limitation and control of the cultivation of the opium poppy. On this occasion it was able to draw up the main articles of a preliminary draft of a convention.

Legislation.—The Committee was glad to note the progress made in the matter of laws and administrative measures applicable to narcotic drugs. In a large number of countries, the laws and regulations have been amended in such a way as to extend their scope, supplement measures already in force or increase penalties, while, in others, changes have been made in the list of drugs and preparations subject to the regulations — Iraq and Switzerland have reported that new laws are under consideration and will very shortly be enacted.

Treatment of Addicts.—Considerable interest was aroused during the Session by a proposed new law for the treatment of addicts contemplated by the Mexican Government. Briefly this law will give the addict the right to purchase drugs in the licit market on authorisation issued either by medical practitioners or by official dispensaries. The Mexican representative informed the Committee that the object of the law was to remove addicts from the clutches of traffickers by enabling them legally to obtain the drug which is essential to them at

lower prices than those obtaining in the illicit market. He added that the law was in no way intended to signify any relaxation of his Government's efforts to repress the illicit traffic and the abuse of narcotic drugs. The Committee not having before it the text of the proposed new law offered no opinion, but the general proposal to allow addicts facilities for the purchase of drugs was vigorously contested by the representatives of the United States of America and of Canada who observed that, in their view, addiction should be combated, not by supplying drugs to addicts, but by strengthening the supervisory measures. At the end of the discussion, the Mexican representative was asked to invite his Government to be good enough to postpone until next year any decision on the draft law so as to enable the Committee to discuss the whole question more fully at its next Session. The Committee earnestly trusts that the Mexican Government will give favourable consideration to his request.

Situation in the Far East.—The Committee gave detailed consideration to the situation in the Far East. It is to be noted that, this year, the Japanese delegate was not present during the debate. Lengthy statements were made by the representatives of China and the United States of America and eventually the Committee registered what has now come to be an almost annual expression of regret that the situation apparently showed no signs of improving.

Hashish (Cannabis Indica).—The Sub-Committee on Cannabis examined various documents submitted to the Advisory Committee since its last Session by Governments or experts. Its work was facilitated by Dr. BOUQUET's report, mention of which will be found elsewhere in this Report, and to which a special tribute was paid by the Sub-Committee. One of the most important decisions arrived at by the Sub-Committee was in connection with the methods of establishing the presence of hashish in seized articles. The Sub-Committee is now in a position to state that the Beam test, the value of which was disputed some years ago, has won great support as a result of recent investigations and especially as modified by Dr. DE MYTTENÆRE and Dr. BOUQUET and by the United States experts, Mr. H. J. WOLLNER and Mr. MUNCH. Certain modifications in method have tended greatly to improve the technique adopted. Tests other than Beam's, like the latter, have their advantages and drawbacks. The most important conclusion reached is that these tests serve as mutual controls. Whilst it is for each chemist to select the method he deems most appropriate, he should always check his result by means of other tests. The Sub-Committee will continue to follow closely the work accomplished by specialists in this sphere.

CANADA

An exposure of the typical difficulties which narcotics officers have to encounter in the course of their work is found in a report from the Canadian Government describing the operations leading to the arrest of one OMER W. BENTLEY of Vancouver, B.C.

The report in question is reproduced in full herewith as illustrating the necessity in Egypt and elsewhere for a special police department of carefully selected officers and men specially trained in the methods and tricks of drug smugglers:—

“ This well-known and persistent trafficker, with two previous narcotic convictions, was known to be distributing opium to white addicts in Vancouver in October last. Several purchases were made to disclose the method of distribution which, owing to the fact that BENTLEY was working with another man, proved most difficult to overcome. After nine purchases had been made, with variations in method of delivery upon each occasion, an agent was given money to purchase one deck, in order to ascertain whether BENTLEY had any opium at that time. The purchase was made, and an immediate raid upon his premises was executed in the hope of finding the balance of the supply. A search revealed some 250 decking papers, a decking board and some empty jars, but no narcotics. It was subsequently ascertained that the deck of opium previously purchased was the last one that BENTLEY had, and that he was waiting to meet his connection for a further supply.

“ After this narrow escape, he became still more cautious, and in relation to two subsequent purchases he collected the money, told the agent to go to the alley at the rear of the hotel and then threw the deck down to him from the fire-escape window. In relation to two further purchases BENTLEY “ planted ” the opium in an alley and later told the pruchaser where he would find it.

“ On October 19, the agent was instructed to pruchase two more decks, and was covered by police officers, who saw the money paid to BENTLEY. Later BENTLEY was seized, in the hope that the opium would then be in his possession. He immediately placed something in his mouth and started to run. Upon his being caught there was a struggle, during which he was seen to be chewing something, with a small piece of silver paper protruding from his teeth. He was taken to Headquarters and searched. No narcotics were on his person, but his tongue and mouth were stained brown. Two slides of saliva were taken, which, however, upon analysis, could not be positively declared to contain opium. Three small “ Eddy ” match-boxes and three pieces of tinfoil were found on him.

"The officers then proceeded to his hotel, where nothing of importance was found in his room. Upon searching the sofa on the first floor of the hotel, *i.e.*, in a public place, there was found secreted under one of the springs a small "Eddy" match-box, inside of which was a deck of opium, wrapped in silver paper, which paper was compared with that seized in BENTLEY's mouth and found to fit minutely. BENTLEY was arrested and charged with illegal possession, but was acquitted.

"Immediately after his release he started to peddle opium again, with the assistance of another man. He, however, would only sell to those whom he knew and could trust. He also constantly changed his times and methods of delivery, generally "planting" the opium in alleys, but never the same alley twice in succession. If he carried a deck on the street, it was invariably in his mouth, so that he could swallow it if necessary.

"On January 12, 1939, through a suitable agent, a deck of opium was bought from BENTLEY, who agreed to deliver a deck daily. This he did, but on both January 13 and 14 his method and time of delivery were changed.

"On January 16, an agent was again instructed to purchase, and was shadowed to BENTLEY's room, so that, if as had happened on a previous occasion, BENTLEY's accomplice would obtain the deck from BENTLEY's bathroom, a signal could be given and both could be arrested. However, upon this occasion the agent encountered only the accomplice, who stated that BENTLEY had gone to the St. Regis Hotel for the night, but that the transaction could be arranged. The money was, therefore, paid over and the drug supplied some hours later.

"Meanwhile, a check-up of the St. Regis Hotel was made and BENTLEY was found to have registered under the name of EVANS, being assigned to room 303. As it was his first night in this hotel, it was estimated that he might be less cautious than usual and assume that no one knew where he was.

"At 9.00 a.m., therefore, room 303 was entered, BENTLEY being in bed. A thorough search revealed nothing. A search of the hallway outside the room was then made, also without result, but BENTLEY seemed unusually nervous and was taken to Headquarters for questioning. After some hours, an agent was instructed to keep in close touch with BENTLEY, who was about to be released, as it was suspected that he might proceed to pick up his drugs, wherever they might be, as soon as he could. Shortly afterwards, from other sources, it became known that this was in fact just what had happened, and that the opium had been hidden underneath a wash-basin on the floor beneath that on which BENTLEY's room was located in the St. Regis Hotel.

The officers, on the chance that he would take the drugs to his house, proceeded there, but without result. While motoring around likely places where BENTLEY would be located, a car, which he was known to have hired, was seen parked outside the Dufferin Hotel. Scrutiny of the register showed that a Mr. EVANS had just registered, and as the name was similar to that which he had used the previous night at the St. Regis Hotel, officers proceeded upstairs for the purpose of visiting the room. As they reached the top of the stairs, BENTLEY was seen coming out of the bathroom six feet away. He hesitated and then turned and made a dash to get into the bathroom again. It was noticed that he was carrying a package in his hand. One officer grabbed him at the door of the bathroom, but was dragged inside by BENTLEY, who threw the package in the direction of the toilet and made frantic efforts to flush the toilet. By this time other officers had overpowered him and dragged him away from the toilet, close to which were found two small packages, one containing fourteen and the other sixteen decks of opium, one deck also being recovered from the toilet bowl. BENTLEY remarked "Well, you've got me this time", and was arrested. He was charged with illegal possession, pleaded guilty and was sentenced to four years' imprisonment and a fine of \$ 200 (620 swiss gold francs), or an additional month's imprisonment."

Details of this case are given as fully as is possible in the circumstances, as illustrating the necessity for "specialized police," trained in narcotic work, with ample staff, time and funds to work up cases against experienced and cunning traffickers of this type.

Narcotics involved : 61 $\frac{1}{2}$ decks of smoking opium, approximately 425 grains (28 grammes).

IRAN

Extract from the Report of the Iranian Government for the year 1316 (March 21, 1937–March 20, 1938)

In order to comply with the wishes of the League of Nations, the Iranian Government has enacted laws to regulate the cultivation of the poppy and has adopted measures to prevent the excessive manufacture of opium on a large scale. The cultivation of the poppy, which heretofore, had been allowed throughout the country, is now restricted to the following Provinces only:—

Sabzevar, Neychabour, Machhad, Torbaté, Heidari, Kachmar, Gonabad, Torbaté-Djam and Bakhzar, Asfahan, Golpayegan, Boroudjerd (excepting Tchaploghe Khorram-Abad) Malayer of Nahavand, Toussirgan, Fossa and Abadeh, Yazd (within an area of one kilometre) Kerman, Mahan, Sirdjan, Rafsandjan.

In the remaining Provinces, whether previously cultivated therein or not, the poppy cultivation has been prohibited. To compensate the farmers for their losses other crops such as cotton, have been encouraged and developed.

These measures, though falling heavily on the cultivators, have been successfully carried out, and notwithstanding the difficulties which these farmers have to face in earning their living by other means, they have accepted this sacrifice in order to co-operate in rendering the League's project a real success.

The importance to Iran of the poppy cultivation is well known to one and all. Though the country is dry, the temperate climate and rainy spring seasons make it one of the most favourable places for poppy cultivation, and though its vast territory and geographical situation render the cost of transportation so high as to handicap the farmers in reaching foreign markets for their products, nevertheless the Iran Government has not sought foreign financial aid in taking this step and making this sacrifice.

In order to bring this point to the attention of the members of the League and more particularly to the members of the Advisory Committee on Traffic in Opium, the Iranian Government gives the following figures concerning one of the centres of cultivation:—

The cultivation of the poppy has been abolished in the Province of Fars. During the year 1315 (1936-1937), 220,614 kilogrammes of opium were manufactured there and sold to the "Monopole" at 192 francs per kilo, making a total amount of 42,284,350 francs. This revenue is now lost to the cultivators who form 90 per cent of the population in this Province and they have not replaced it by any other product. Similarly in the Provinces of Bodjnourde, Ghoutchan, Daregez, Ghaenat, Ferdows and Tabas, Chahrout, Semnan Damgham, Teheran, Kachan, Arak and Ghom where large quantities of the poppy had been grown previously.

The Imperial Government has decided, however, to push as far as possible these restrictive measures and is endeavouring at the same time to alleviate, by other means, the farmers' hard struggle to earn a living.

In the month of Bahman 1316 (February 1938) an Imperial Writ was issued prescribing experiments to be made in all the Caspian Littoral Province with a view to having drug addicts therein abandon their habit within a period of 9 months. To attain this end special permits were made out, marking on each the name of the addict together with the quantity of opium he consumed. Instructions were issued to the respective Department in the Ministry of Finance to sell opium to persons holding such permit only and to diminish the quantity sold by $\frac{1}{9}$ th every month, so that by the end of the

ninth month addicts would have curtailed their buying and use of the drug and the Ministry of Finance would stop sale of same. After which the sale and use would be totally prohibited in all these Provinces.

To help these addicts overcome the opium habit special pills were prepared and placed at their disposal containing :—

Dionine, extracts of quinine, extracts of valerian and sulphate of sparatéine.

At the same time sanitary precautions were taken to ensure good health to addicts resolved on abandoning the habit and to encourage them in every way possible to carry out their resolutions.

According to information received these measures and experiments have given satisfactory results and will be tried in the other Provinces as well.

During the year under report 8,710 cases of smuggling opium or its derivatives have been reported and the contravening parties have been convicted and fined the total sum of 123,311,390 rials (234,292 Swiss francs), out of which the sum of 53,789,015 rials (102,199 Swiss francs) have been paid in, and the remainder 69,522,375 rials (132,093 Swiss francs) have been exchanged for imprisonment owing to the insolvency of those convicted.

The total seizures of drugs during the year under report were as follows :—

	Kilo.
Dried opium	178,500
Partly dried opium	113,000
Opium nectar	342,700
Opium dross	190,900
Manufactured opium	51,000
TOTAL	876,100

During the same year the opium poppy was cultivated in about 17,400 hectares of land, producing 521,715 kilogrammes.

Receipts from the opium monopoly for the year 1316 (1938) have been estimated at 85,000,000 rials (16,150,000 Swiss francs) which is about 7 per cent of the whole budget of the Empire.

(85,000,000 rials is equivalent to L.E. 510,000.)

SYRIA AND LEBANON

In June of this year it came to the knowledge of the French Sûreté Authorities in Beyrouth, as also to the C.N.I.B., Authorities in Cairo, that large areas of the Lebanon had been sown with hashish.

The Director-General of the Sûreté Publique at once took the matter up and sent his own officials and agents into the Lebanon to ascertain the true facts : at the same time, in collaboration with him, a senior officer of the C.N.I.B. visited various parts of the Lebanon and obtained photographs and samples of the hashish crops which were found to extend over large areas.

It was at once evident that, after several years of conformity to the laws, the landlords of the Lebanon had completely broken out and were cultivating hectares of the forbidden hashish plant.

M. COLOMBANI, Director-General of the Sûreté Générale proceeded from Beyrouth at 3 a.m. of June 28, with a combined force of his own men and some Army troops reached Leboué in the Lebanon at 7 a.m., where he confirmed the reports of his agents by finding some five hectares of hashish cultivation owned by a member of the Cabinet.

An official enquiry was at once opened, the necessary proofs of ownership obtained and the crop uprooted.

A general survey of North and Central Lebanon and of the Bekaa was then organised and a complete record obtained of the hashish plantations in those areas with the names of the owners and areas under crop.

It is worthy of mention that in those districts alone 1,419,500 square metres of hashish plant were being cultivated by 322 different owners. Among them was : one minister in service, five were related to a minister in actual service, another two former ministers, five notables and deputies and at least three priests.

On July 11, M. COLOMBANI'S officers effected the seizure of 270 kilogrammes of prepared hashish in the house of a near relative to a Cabinet member.

A furious press campaign was at once opened by the supporters and opponents of the minister, the first arguing that hashish cultivation should be allowed and the second proclaiming loudly their support of the Sûreté in exposing the scandal.

Categoric orders were at once given for a wide campaign of hashish destruction and between July 3 and September 18 another 214,000 square metres of hashish crop were discovered and destroyed at Anayta and Baalbek and 10,650 kilogrammes of prepared hashish seized ; of this quantity 10,000 kilogrammes were arrested at Akkar near Khalsa.



نبات حشيش بعد اقلاعه من الارض

Uprooted hashish plant.
Plante de chanvre déracinée.

Besides these enormous quantities of hashish, the Sûreté also seized 906 kilogrammes of raw opium, presumably of Turkish origin.

In the course of the enquiry, one of the peasant proprietors, when asked for his defence, stated that during the previous years there had been no hashish cultivation in the lands of his village or of the neighbouring villages, but that this year in April they had seen that all the big landowners, ministers, deputies and notables were sowing hashish; they had, therefore, assumed that the interdiction had been removed and hastened to follow the example of the Government officials in the hopes of making a small profit in these hard times. He added that none of the small people had any objection to pulling up the crop, as it was now clear that the interdiction remained and would be applied to everyone, big and small.

An estimate of the total quantity and value of hashish and opium destroyed this summer by the French authorities gives the following figures :—

	Sq. metres
Area of hashish plant destroyed in the Lebanon ...	1,419,500
Area of hashish plant destroyed elsewhere	214,000
TOTAL	<u>1,633,500</u>

To convert hashish cultivation into prepared hashish, it is customary to estimate 1 kilogramme of prepared hashish to 1 square metre of hashish plant.

The total area destroyed represents, therefore, a potential crop of 1,633,500 kilogrammes, or 1,633 tons.

The total of prepared hashish seized, as apart from the cultivation, equals 10,995 kilogrammes, or approximately 11 tons.

The total, therefore, destroyed is 1,644 tons.

Last year's price per kilo. of prepared Syrian hashish was about L.E. 5 in Syria and L.E. 40 in Cairo.

At last year's prices, therefore, this year's Syrian crop, as discovered was worth L.E. 8,220,000 in Syria and L.E. 65,760,000 in Egypt.

In addition, the authorities destroyed 906 kilogrammes of contraband opium which at L.E. 24 per kilogramme in Egypt represents another L.E. 21,744.

The Egyptian value of narcotics destroyed was, therefore, about L.E. 65,780,000.

Even if it is reckoned that this year's mass production would have dropped the price by 50 per cent or more, it is safe to say that the Sûreté prevented 30 million pounds worth of narcotics being introduced into Egypt.

It must be remembered that Syria and Palestine consume little or no hashish and that the destination of this huge Syrian crop is Egypt and Egypt only.

TURKEY

In view of the increased amount of opium which has been finding its way into Egypt since the elimination of the white drug menace, the following report by the Turkish authorities is of direct interest :—

“ The Customs guard at Kilis (about 45 miles north of Aleppo) warned by informers that opium was about to be taken across the southern frontier of Turkey in contraband, took all the necessary measures to capture the smugglers in the act. Customs officers, concealed at pre-arranged spots, were able, on June 1, 1939, to catch the traffickers as they were about to cross the frontier. Taking advantage of the confusion which followed, they succeeded in escaping, leaving with the officers two donkeys loaded with boxes containing a total of 136 kilogrammes of raw opium. The case was referred to the investigating magistrate, who at once started enquiries.”

REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF YUGOSLAVIA

Having definitely aligned herself on the side of those producing countries which are determined to control the cultivation of the poppy and the manufacture of opium, Yugoslavia now enacts legislation to that end with a new Decree-Law amending and supplementing her original Narcotics Law, dated November 30, 1931.

Under this new law poppy cultivation is restricted to a defined area and cultivators are subjected to very strict selection and control. This area may be further reduced by Decree-Law if necessary.

Manufacture of drugs is permitted only to licensed enterprises. Prices at which drugs are sold may be fixed by the Government. The Ministry of Commerce and Industry will be the controlling authority in all the above matters, as well as others relating to import and export of drugs, and wholesale and retail commerce therein.

A special opium fund is set up in the said Ministry for the purpose of providing financial requirements in enforcing the Narcotics Law and in establishing an intelligence service.

Penalties for infringement of cultivation regulations vary from 30 days' imprisonment or a fine not exceeding L.E. 6 to 30 days and a fine of L.E. 45 plus confiscation of illicit crop.

For illicit traffic in manufactured drugs the penalties are much more severe and range from prison with severe reclusion for not less

than one year, together with a fine not exceeding L.E. 450 and forfeiture of civil rights. Recidivists may get five years hard labour with a fine of L.E. 675 and forfeiture of civil rights and forfeiture of the right to a trading licence for a period of 5 years.

During 1937 the Yugoslavian Police succeeded in arresting seven different gangs in various parts of the country engaged in some form or other of illicit manufacture of drugs from raw opium. Eleven other important cases of trafficking were also reported.

CHAPTER :VII

Boiled Tea

I have in previous reports drawn attention to the outstanding problem of the mass addiction of the population to the drinking of boiled tea.

AZIZ ABAZA BEY, while Mudir of Fayoum Province in 1938, studied the question very thoroughly in that badly addicted Province and produced a 30-page report on the subject in which he emphasised the lamentable effect on the fellaheen of the continuous drinking of this black concoction produced by the repeated boiling of inferior and often adulterated tea.

Reports from educated persons in every part of Egypt say the same thing and attribute much of the miserable condition of the fellaheen of to-day to the continuous drinking of this black brew which consumes the large part of their small wages. On the other hand, the Ministry of Public Health have now published a report on the results of thorough and careful scientific analysis of tea as bought and prepared by the fellaheen.

The report is too long and technical for inclusion here but the following conclusions can, I think, be safely quoted away from their context :—

“ Thus the conclusion reached is that the caffeine and tannin contents of an extract are proportional to the amounts of tea used and do not depend to any great extent on the length of time the decoction is boiled. According to the above-mentioned test, all caffeine, tannin extracts and essential oils are extracted by the first boiling and the amount of caffeine and other extracts do not increase with increased time of boiling.

SUMMARY

“ From the above, it becomes evident that the amount of caffeine (the active principle) obtained by preparation of tea according to the method adopted in the country, exceeds very little the amount extracted by the ordinary method. If we estimate the amount which the fellah may drink (and he is accustomed to drink much of it), to be about two litres or 10 cups of tea per day, the amount of caffeine he

takes will be about 1.6 grammes or, in other words, an amount equal to the maximum dosage allowed per day by Medical Pharmacopoeias as a treatment. But it should be borne in mind that the use of this stimulant in such amounts and continuously, may affect his health (shivering in hands, heart failure and insomnia), especially if we take into consideration the external influences surrounding him, which weaken his strength and structure, such as the spread of endemic diseases (bilharzia and ankylostoma), lack of nutrition and excessive work in earning his livelihood, still, we should not forget that the substance of tannin in tea which he takes and which may reach 10 grammes per day has a bad effect on the digestive process. As it is a constipating substance, it exposes him to chronic constipation, which may lead to serious results."

In my endeavour to find a happy mean between the belief of ABAZA BEY and the general thinking public on the one hand that the black extract of tea as now drunk by the fellaheen is almost as bad in its effects as the former habit of narcotic drug taking and on the other hand, the highly scientific report of the Public Health authorities that there is little or no harm in the actual extract as now drunk, I asked Dr. CLELAND of the American University whether he could find the practical truth from the bottom of this very deep and murky well.

In his reply he says "I think that one thing is clear, *viz.* that the debilitated fellah seeks to recover normal feelings by the constant drinking of a mild stimulant, and that the degree of physiological deterioration requires enormous amounts of the stimulant, so that the ultimate effect on his body is anything but good, not to mention the ultimate effect on his personality. This controversy over tea seems to me to be similar to the controversy over alcohol. Limited amounts do little or no harm, and may even be beneficial; but when it is used to whip up a weakened body or personality the result is bad and may even be disastrous in many cases. Perhaps the cure for the situation lies in producing such healthy individuals that the need for stimulants will not be felt."

I have ventured to suggest to the Public Health Authorities that it might help to find the happy mean between the scientific laboratory tests of ALI TAUFİK SHOUSA BEY and the practical experience and opinion of people like the late Dr. ASKREN if they were to take into hospital, keep under observation and diagnose a certain number of extreme cases of tea addiction.

Now that the Ministry is about to start an intensive campaign in the Fayoum Province against bilharzia and ankylostoma, it is to be hoped that they will also be able to discover the true relationship between these diseases and the boiled tea habit.

CHAPTER VIII

Hashish (*Cannabis Sativa L.*)

At its nineteenth session in 1934, the Advisory Committee on Traffic in Opium and other dangerous drugs decided to set up a Sub-Committee on cannabis composed of the representatives of Canada, Egypt, Spain, the U.S.A., France, the U.K., India, Mexico, the Netherlands and Poland together with M. MYTTENÆRE, assessor to the Committee. The representatives of Siam, Iran and Turkey subsequently became members of this Sub-Committee which was requested to "study the whole problem of Indian hemp". It was also instructed that it "might appeal in the course of its investigations for the co-operation of experts, doctors and others who are duly qualified in the matter of Indian hemp and who have had long experience either in Africa, Asia or America."

Much ground has been covered since this Sub-Committee set to work and the year 1939 may justifiably be said to have produced, as a combination of the work of the Sub-Committee of M. MYTTENÆRE and Dr. J. BOUQUET, Inspector of Pharmacies in Tunis, such a wealth of information about the drug that there is practically no aspect of the Sub-Committee's task that nowadays remains open to speculation.

Perhaps the most striking contribution to the study of cannabis and its effects is to be found in the Report presented in January 1939, by the above-mentioned Dr. J. BOUQUET, where as expert adviser to the Sub-Committee he deals so exhaustively with the subject historically, chemically, medically, physiologically and psychologically that it may well be asked whether anything remains to be said. (League of Nations Document O.C/Cannabis/3 Geneva, April 12, 1939.)

All who are interested in the cannabis question whether from the medical, chemical or social point of view would do well to procure a copy of this Report, which may be said to cover not only most completely but most brilliantly every aspect of the problem presented by this age-old plant which was known to the Chinese fifteen hundred years B.C.

In a note dated Geneva, April 22, 1937 (Document O.C/Cannabis/7) the Director of the Opium Traffic Section presents a paper drawn up by the Secretariat, with the twofold object of indicating the present position of the Sub-Committee's work and of underlining the main points of Dr. BOUQUET's report.

The essential aim of the Sub-Committee's labours should not be lost to sight, says the Secretariat: a large proportion of the population in various continents is addicted to the use of cannabis in some form or other. The effects of this addiction vary widely in different countries. Moreover, the measures adopted in regard to the use of the drug show great diversity: in some countries the cultivation of the plant itself is prohibited, in others its consumption is permitted under official supervision. Again the plant has certain medicinal uses, whilst its fibres and seeds have great industrial value when cultivated under certain conditions of soil and climate.

Are these uses sufficiently important to justify the continued uncontrolled cultivation of the plant in certain countries? If cannabis addiction has been proved to be a social danger, should not that danger be combated and prevented from spreading?

The main problems with which the Sub-Committee is faced, the findings so far reached and the possible final solutions are summarised by the Secretariat under six headings:—

- (i) Which cannabis plants give rise to addiction?
- (ii) How can cannabis be identified?
- (iii) What is the resinous content of various hems?
- (iv) What is the active principle of cannabis?
- (v) How can addiction be combated?
- (vi) What legislative changes are desirable?

Shortly, the Sub-Committee's findings and proposed solutions are as follows:—

- (i) There is only one species of hemp, *cannabis sativa* L., of which *cannabis indica* is merely a variety. All varieties of hemp are capable of producing intoxicating resin in favourable soils and climates.

For industrial purposes the fibres and seed are indispensable.

Therefore, cannabis should only be grown in temperate districts where scarcely any resin is produced.

- (ii) Microscopic examination would be the ideal method, but unfortunately not all samples submitted for examination contain identifiable fragments of vegetable matter. Beam's alkaline and acid tests on the value of which doubt was thrown some years ago, have come into favour again with modifications in technique introduced by M. DE MYTTENÆRE and Dr. BOUQUET. There are other tests which have their advantages and their drawbacks. It should be borne in mind, however, that all these methods are qualitative only. They in no way furnish definite data as to the resin content.

(iii) This is perhaps the most important of all the problems calling for solution. At present there is no generally approved method of determining resin content. Certain difficulties have still to be overcome. The method must be accurate and scientific. So far the work of M. DE MYTTENÆRE, Dr. BOUQUET and M. WEITZ-DARDONNE has enabled a certain technique to be devised. For scientific experiments the best method would appear to be to determine the raw resin content of the drug by weighing and then to carry out physiological tests to ascertain the intoxicating power of that resin.

(iv) Chemists have been endeavouring to solve this problem for nearly half a century. The active principle of cannabis resin appears to be *cannabinol*, but chemists are not yet agreed as to its exact formula.

The results of current research must be awaited in the hope that in the near future chemists may be able to arrive at a general agreement on the subject.

(v) An extremely serious problem says the Secretariat. In devising measures to put down hemp addiction ("cannabism" it is called) care should be taken not to replace one evil by a worse one.

Cannabis resin has no therapeutic value, according to Dr. BOUQUET, although it is used in some proprietary drugs (corn cures, etc.). Cannabis with a high proportion of resin secretion yields but few seeds and only poor quality textile fibres. Is it not then possible to have the cultivation of cannabis rigorously prohibited everywhere where by reason of soil and climate its resin yield is high?

Supervision of illicit exports to countries where consumption of cannabis is prohibited should be tightened up. The campaign against hashish should be carried on side by side with the campaign against other drugs so as to avoid the risk of the substitution of another form of addiction.

Here, it may be said, the Secretariat may well have had Egypt in mind as an example of what can be done along the lines it recommends.

(vi) Here the Sub-Committee is faced with the problem as to what is the legal definition of the word cannabis. In the Geneva Convention of 1925, Chapter 1, Article 1, a definition is given which no longer tallies with the present state of knowledge about the plant. It covers neither the *male* plants nor its *leaves*, although these are known to contain resin. Dr. BOUQUET deals at length with this question of

definition in Chapter IX of his Report above referred to. A very full definition appears in the United States Marihuana Tax Act, dated 1937.

The Sub-Committee will be called upon to go over the whole ground in the light of modern scientific knowledge and if possible arrive at a definition to be recommended for universal adoption.

Finally in reviewing the general trend of investigation into cannabis during the past few years, special mention must be made of the Review of Progress on the Marihuana Investigation during the year 1938, furnished by the United States Treasury Department, Washington and dated March 1, 1939.

One of the most notable contributions to advancing knowledge of the plant is to be found in an elaborate experiment with an apparently aberrant variety of cannabis. This variety had been observed by Dr. BOUQUET in Tunis and seed provided by him was planted by the U.S. Department of Agriculture at one of its experimental farms. The idea was to cultivate a variety which would be entirely unproductive of resin.

446 plants of this Tunis variety were grown and eventually after a process of elimination 2 plants only were proved to be entirely negative in their reactions to the Beam test. Seed from these two plants has now been sown and the development of the new growth is being watched with interest.

To produce a strain of cannabis having no physiological activity will be a great achievement if the experiment proves successful.

Meantime the chemists are hard at it on their side and it may be shown by them later on that the Beam test can no longer be considered as a reliable indication of narcotic properties.

The work now being actively carried out by so many experts must inevitably lead to further immensely important conclusions and the 1939 Reports will doubtless indicate the extent of this progress.

CHAPTER IX

Propaganda

Under the active presidency of Mme AZER GOBRAN of Assiut, the Women's Christian Temperance Union of Egypt has again done much useful propaganda work for the C.N.I.B. during the year under review. Mrs. GOBRAN reports as follows:—

"A summary of lectures illustrated by lantern slides given during the period December 1938 to end of November 1939 shows that 360 towns and villages were visited, 492 meetings were held and the total number of audiences is estimated at 196,800.

"Twelve leading Coptic and Moslem Mulids or festivals were visited.

"At many of these it was possible to show the lantern pictures, and at all much literature was distributed, and hundreds of group discussions held. At one of the largest Mulids, the sheet for the lantern pictures was hung across the race track immediately following the races, which ensured a large audience. The Mulids give an opportunity of renewing acquaintanceships formed on the lantern trips. Workers write that they are frequently cheered by hearing that "so and so" has given up bad habits after hearing the lantern lectures. The number reached by the Mulid work cannot be estimated, as much of it is done in an informal way. Opportunities are found to make contacts with many high officials who visit the Mulids and are given an opportunity to see the work that is being done.

"*Literature.*—Free leaflets and blotters on every phase of the drug problem current in Egypt are published and distributed in trains, buses, schools and various public gatherings. Students carry blotters and leaflets home to their villages for distribution. During the past twelve months nearly a quarter of a million leaflets and blotters have been printed. Requests for packages of literature come from many sources.

"Everywhere the lantern work meets with enthusiastic reception. Workers are grateful for the co-operation and commendation of officials. Members of young men's clubs have been especially helpful, both in distribution of literature and in helping to arrange lantern meetings. It is impossible to meet all requests for lantern lectures.

"Messages like the following are common in letters accompanying the young men's reports of their work:—

"Work in the new field is going on well."

"People are interested in our work."

"Our meetings are usually crowded with hundreds of men."

CHAPTER X

Smuggling by Steamships

STATEMENT SHOWING STEAMSHIPS ON BOARD OF WHICH NARCOTICS
WERE SEIZED BY COASTGUARDS, CUSTOMS AND POLICE AUTHORITIES

NARCOTICS SEIZED BY COASTGUARDS, CUSTOMS AND POLICE AUTHORITIES ON BOARD STEAMERS, ETC.,
From 1-12-1938 to 30-11-1939

Date	Port	Name of steamship	Name of company to which steamship belongs	Drugs seized				Remarks
				Kind	Kg.	Grm.	Cg.	
19-11-1938	Alexandria ...	Mariette Pacha...	Cie. Messageries Maritime	Opium ...	6	550	—	—
6-12-1938	"	"	"	Hashish ...	13	450	—	—
18-12-1938	"	Khedive Ismail...	Pharaonic Mail Line	Heroin ...	—	667	5	—
20-1-1939	Port Said ...	Tabarestan "	F. C. Strick & Co. Ltd.	Hashish ...	5	950	—	—
6-2-1939	Alexandria ...	Champolion	Cie. Messageries Maritime	Heroin ...	—	392	—	—
17-2-1939	"	"	"	"	1	655	—	in water
1-3-1939	"	Khedive Ismail...	Pharaonic Mail Line	"	—	215	—	—
3-3-1939	Port Said ...	"	"	Hashish ...	—	4	3	—
4-3-1939	"	"	"	"	34	350	—	} in water
16-3-1939	"	"	"	Opium ...	32	950	—	
19-3-1939	Suez ...	Mahratta ...	Thos. & J. Brocklebank Ltd.	Hashish ...	12	900	—	—
22-3-1939	Alexandria ...	Port Sudan	Misr Navigation Co.	"	—	312	—	—
23-3-1939	Port Said ...	Mariel ...	Buxine Shipping Co.	Opium ...	—	320	—	—
18-4-1939	"	Felucca	"	Hashish ...	—	500	—	—
22-4-1939	"	"	"	Opium ...	1	760	—	} in water
12-5-1939	"	"	"	Hashish ...	2	980	—	
18-5-1939	"	City of Johannes- berg ...	The Ellerman Lines Ltd.	Opium ...	16	400	—	—
20-5-1939	"	"	"	Hashish ...	141	800	—	} in water
29-5-1939	"	"	"	"	—	900	—	
1-6-1939	"	"	"	Opium ...	16	100	—	—
8-7-1939	Alexandria...	Felucca	"	Hashish ...	25	985	—	} in water
13-7-1939	"	"	"	"	—	114	—	
19-7-1939	Port Said ...	"	"	Opium ...	32	—	—	} in water
				"	7	900	—	
		Transylvania	Service Maritime Roumain	"	1	404	—	—
		"	"	Opium ...	39	500	—	} in water
		"	"	Hashish ...	12	050	—	
		"	"	Opium ...	12	630	—	—
		"	"	Hashish ...	5	500	—	—
3-8-1939	Port Said ...	Serbino	The Ellerman Lines Ltd.	"	1	340	—	—
11-8-1939	"	Streefkerk	The Vereeningde Nederland- sche Scheeps	"	—	710	—	—
16-8-1939	Alexandria ...	Mohamed Ali	Pharaonic Mail Line	Heroin ...	—	520	—	—
30-9-1939	Borollos	"	"	Opium ...	26	065	—	} in water
2-11-1939	Alexandria ...	"	"	Hashish ...	5	765	—	
15-11-1939	"	Damass	Pharaonic Mail Line	Opium ...	27	—	—	—
29-11-1939	Port Said ...	"	"	Hashish ...	6	630	—	} in water
		"	"	"	10	—	—	
				TOTAL	534	686	8	

RECAPITULATION

Name of Company	Number of Seizures	Hashish			Opium			Heroin			Total		
		Kg.	Grm.	Cg.	Kg.	Grm.	Cg.	Kg.	Grm.	Cg.	Kg.	Grm.	Cg.
Messageries Maritime	2	13	450	—	6	550	—	—	392	—	20	392	—
Pharaonic Mail Line	5	6	634	3	—	—	—	1	505	5	8	139	8
F. C. Strick Co. Ltd.	1	5	950	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	950	—
Thomas J. Brocklebank Ltd....	1	—	700	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	700	—
Misir Navigation Co.	1	—	312	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	312	—
Buxine Shipping Co.	1	—	—	—	—	320	—	—	—	—	—	320	—
The Ellerman Lines Ltd....	2	2	240	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	240	—
The Vereeningde Nederlandsche Scheeps	1	—	710	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	710	—
Roumanians Mail Line	1	1	404	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	404	—
Feluccas and Sailing Vessels ...	2	—	614	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	614	—
Total	17	32	14	3	6	870	—	1	897	5	40	781	8
In water	14	318	950	—	173	300	—	1	655	—	493	905	—
GRAND TOTAL	31	350	964	3	180	170	—	3	552	5	534	686	8

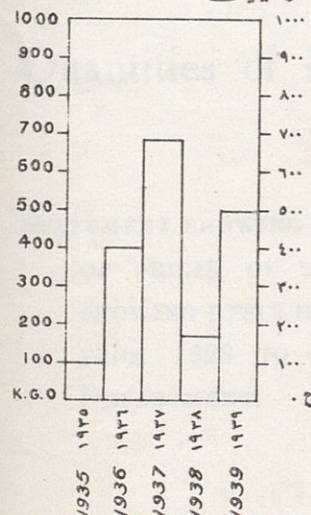
GENERAL TOTALS COMPARED WITH TOTALS OF 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938 AND 1939

Kind	Year	In water or at coast			On board vessels			Total		
		Kg.	Grm.	Cg.	Kg.	Grm.	Cg.	Kg.	Grm.	Cg.
Hashish	1935	78	309	—	78	93	—	156	402	—
	1936	2	669	—	39	773	30	42	442	30
	1937	141	76	—	54	946	50	196	22	50
	1938	111	290	—	63	566	—	174	856	—
	1939	318	950	—	32	14	3	350	964	3
Opium	1935	22	18	—	27	245	7	49	263	7
	1936	151	676	50	88	797	—	240	473	50
	1937	68	975	—	163	201	5	232	176	5
	1938	260	604	—	96	142	—	356	746	—
	1939	173	300	—	6	870	—	180	170	—
Heroin... ..	1935	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1936	—	—	—	5	71	66	5	71	66
	1937	—	505	—	—	—	—	—	505	—
	1938	—	160	—	3	524	—	3	684	—
	1939	1	655	—	1	897	5	3	552	5
Morphine	1935	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1936	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1937	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1938	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1939	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cocaine	1935	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1936	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1937	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1938	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1939	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	1935	100	327	—	105	338	7	205	665	7
	1936	154	336	50	133	641	96	287	978	46
	1937	210	556	—	218	147	55	428	703	55
	1938	372	54	—	163	232	—	535	286	—
	1939	493	905	—	40	781	8	534	686	8

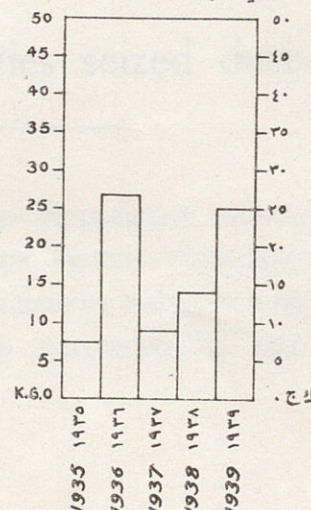
SEIZURES OF NARCOTICS IN EGYPT DURING YEARS 1935 TO 1939.
SAISIES DE NARCOTIQUES EN EGYPTE PENDANT LES ANNEES 1935 A 1939

موازنة بين كميات المواد المخدرة التي ضبطت في الفطر المصري في السنين من ١٩٣٥ إلى ١٩٣٩

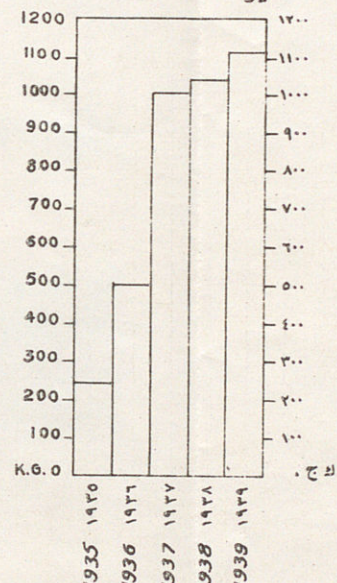
COCAINE كوكايين



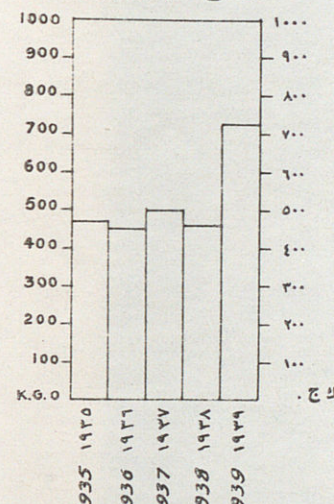
HEROIN هيروين



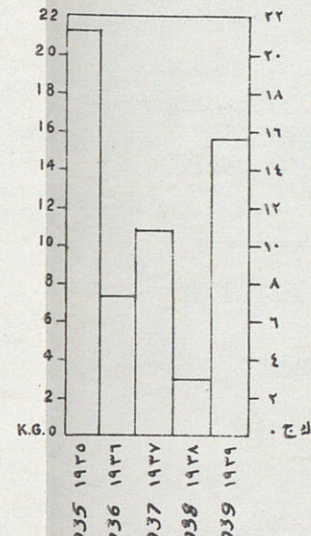
OPIUM افينون



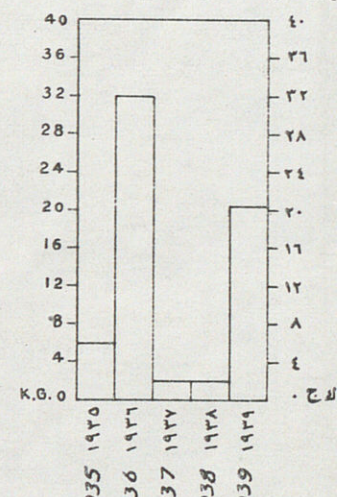
HASHISH حشيش



MANZOUL منزل

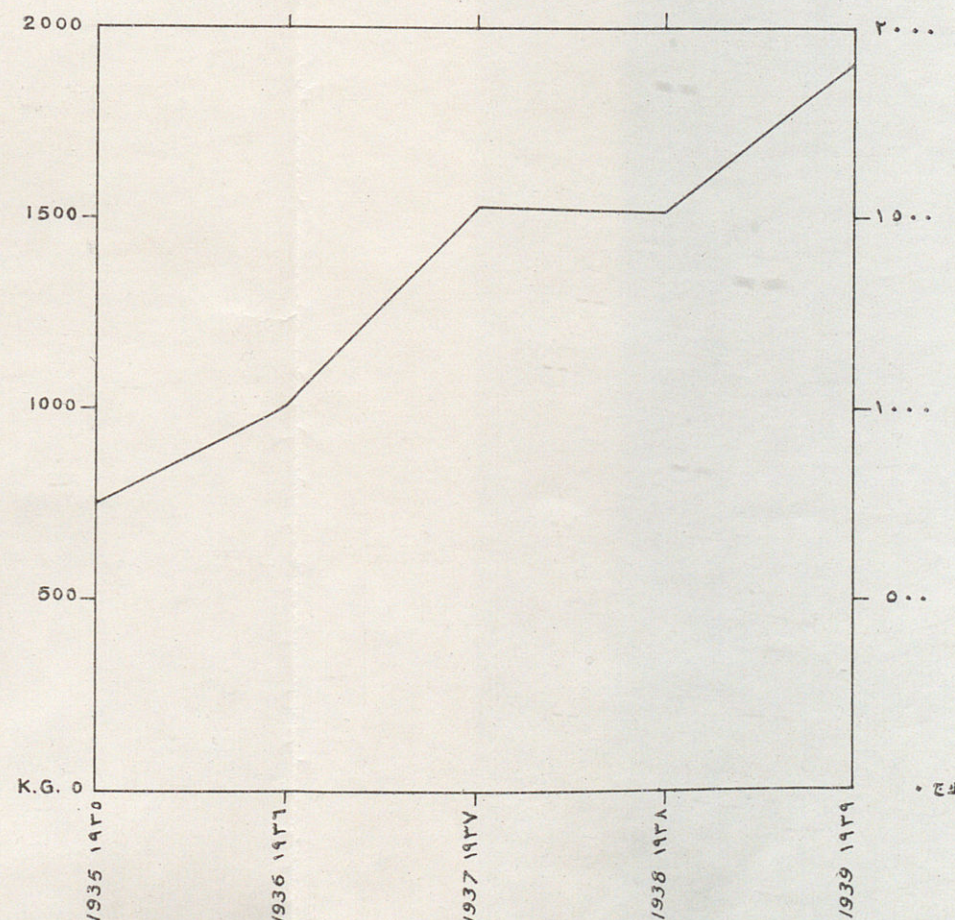


OTHER NARCOTICS مواد أخرى



مقارنة بين مجموع المضبوطات في السنين من ١٩٣٥ إلى ١٩٣٩

TOTAL OF DRUGS SEIZED DURING THE YEARS 1935 TO 1939
TOTALES DES DROGUES SAISIES DE 1935 A 1939



CHAPTER XI

Quantities of Narcotics seized during the year

STATEMENT SHOWING SEIZURES—STATEMENT SHOWING SOME SOURCES
OF ORIGIN OF THE DRUGS SEIZED—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT
SHOWING RESULTS OF ANALYSIS OF NARCOTICS DURING THE YEARS
FROM 1928 TO 1939, AS REPORTED BY THE MEDICO-LEGAL
DEPARTMENT.

RETURN
SHOWING KIND AND QUANTITY OF NARCOTICS SEIZED IN EGYPT DURING THE PERIOD FROM 2-12-1938 UP TO 30-11-1939

Provinces, Governorates and other Departments		Number of cases of seizures	Number of accused	Cocaine			Heroin			Opium		Hashish			Manzoul (1)			Other narcotics (2)			Total		
				Kg.	Grm.	Cg.	Kg.	Grm.	Cg.	Grm.	Cg.	Kg.	Grm.	Cg.	Kg.	Grm.	Cg.	Kg.	Grm.	Cg.	Kg.	Grm.	Cg.
Cairo Governorate	On entry into Country	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	In Interior	623	1,022	—	—	60	2	699	41	436	02	18	298	99	2	177	—	—	9	15	50	621	17
Alexandria Govte.	On entry into Country	52	74	—	204	—	17	613	13	116	94	24	465	88	—	—	—	3	163	20	147	563	17
	In Interior	794	1,204	—	185	—	2	695	11	508	26	33	996	01	6	701	95	6	512	20	82	598	54
Suez Canal Govte.	On entry into Country	42	79	—	—	—	—	—	—	390	50	345	694	—	—	—	—	6	700	—	654	784	50
	In Interior	83	135	—	—	—	—	63	—	064	02	1	053	81	—	—	—	—	15	20	21	196	03
Suez Governorate	On entry into Country	5	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	885	—	19	169	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	054	—
	In Interior	14	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	319	99	1	498	51	—	—	—	2	725	—	5	543	50
Damietta Govte.	On entry into Country	2	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	440	—	27	790	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	31	230	16
	In Interior	10	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	08	—	28	87	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	37	95
Menoufia Province	On entry into Country	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	In Interior	64	85	—	—	—	—	466	28	692	71	—	693	94	—	—	—	—	—	17	1	853	10
Qalioubia Province	On entry into Country	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	In Interior	58	108	—	—	—	—	—	—	830	99	—	031	59	—	—	—	—	71	50	4	204	08
Sharqia Province ..	On entry into Country	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	In Interior	112	133	—	—	—	—	61	93	833	20	—	756	34	—	—	—	—	2	20	5	653	67
Daqahlia Province	On entry into Country	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	In Interior	125	193	—	—	50	—	45	67	953	60	1	493	31	—	—	—	—	418	80	3	911	88
Gharbia Province	On entry into Country	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	In Interior	109	149	—	—	—	—	32	82	637	12	—	259	82	—	—	—	—	635	98	60	565	74
Beheira Province	On entry into Country	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	In Interior	70	84	—	—	—	—	84	21	72	43	—	90	06	—	2	—	—	18	—	—	266	70
Giza Province ...	On entry into Country	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	In Interior	68	92	—	—	—	—	35	65	201	31	2	530	62	6	739	20	—	—	—	16	506	18
Beni Suef Prov. ...	On entry into Country	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	In Interior	71	79	—	—	—	—	55	96	396	59	—	759	50	—	—	—	—	9	—	13	220	45
Fayoum Province	On entry into Country	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	In Interior	40	51	—	—	—	—	6	96	147	23	—	29	10	—	—	—	—	2	40	—	185	68

SHOWING KIND AND QUANTITY OF NARCOTICS SEIZED IN EGYPT DURING THE PERIOD FROM 2-12-1938 UP TO 30-11-1939 (contd.)

Provinces, Governorates and Other Departments			Number of cases of seizures	Number of accused	Cocaine			Heroin		Opium		Hashish			Manzoul (1)			Other Narcotics (2)			Total		
					Kg.	Grm.	Cg.	Kg.	Grm.	Cg.	Kg.	Grm.	Cg.	Kg.	Grm.	Cg.	Kg.	Grm.	Cg.	Kg.	Grm.	Cg.	Kg.	Grm.	Cg.
Minya Province ...	On entry into Country	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	In Interior	41	76	—	—	—	83	8	666	64	—	98	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	848	70	
Asyût Province ...	On entry into Country	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	In Interior	341	431	—	103	63	384	14	479	81	12	069	35	—	—	—	—	92	73	27	130	06	
Girga Province ...	On entry into Country	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	In Interior	212	260	—	—	70	586	30	904	56	1	137	85	—	37	30	—	21	21	32	687	74	
Qena Province ...	On entry into Country	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	In Interior	67	85	—	—	12	40	15	803	51	—	106	12	—	—	—	—	30	30	15	980	35	
Aswân Province ...	On entry into Country	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	In Interior	10	11	—	—	—	—	—	39	0	7	112	—	—	—	—	—	103	—	7	254	90	
Frontiers Admin. ...	On entry into Country	38	45	—	—	—	—	49	833	—	224	380	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	674	213	—	
	In Interior	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total	On entry into Country	139	213	—	204	—	17	613	308	665	44	641	499	04	—	—	—	9	863	20	1,537	844	83
	In Interior	2,912	4,230	—	290	55	7	340	241	996	97	82	313	90	15	657	45	10	666	84	358	266	42
GRAND TOTAL		3,051	4,443	—	294	55	24	953	550	662	41	723	812	94	15	657	45	20	530	04	1,896	111	25
TOTAL of 1938		2,643	4,028	—	169	15	13	784	387	417	05	459	459	78	2	874	85	2	10	20	1,515	628	8
" " 1937		2,466	3,840	—	679	70	8	802	406	222	05	500	861	54	10	759	88	2	107	97	1,529	433	51
" " 1936		2,493	3,724	—	407	15	26	737	300	981	24	448	955	34	7	207	48	31	892	88	1,016	181	64
" " 1935		2,907	4,176	—	106	48	7	457	347	463	97	469	931	44	21	339	7	5	728	78	752	27	68

(1) Manzoul consists of a mixture of hashish, dry spices and herbs.

(2) This column includes: (a) Chocolates mixed with hashish; (b) A mixture of cocaine and heroin with of sulphates; (c) Morphine

THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT SHOWS SOME SOURCES OF ORIGIN OF THE DRUGS SEIZED :—

Case	No. of page in this report	Drugs seized	Source of origin
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BULGARIA

Antoine Constantin Yoannou. Date : May 1939.	35	199 grammes of heroin.	Bulgaria.
Dimitri Evstatieff Ilieff. Date : 29-11-1939.	39	185 grammes of cocaine.	Bulgaria.

INDIA

Babu Lall Topsass and Lall Mean Lascar. Date : 23-1-1938.	23	595 grammes of Indian hashish.	India.
Gomani Khan. Date : 8-1-1939.	26	66 grammes of Indian hashish.	India.
Ashref Ali Rizkallah and Amian Abdel-Hamid. Date : 11-1-1939.	26	45 grammes of hashish.	India.
Mohamed El-Tabbe Abu-Emara. Date : 22-1-1939.	27	37 grammes of hashish.	India.
Abdel-Alim El-Sayed. Date : February 1939.	31	23 grammes of hashish.	India.
Mokbel Ahmed Munir-el-Din and Sultan Ahmed Anwar Ali. Date : 16-3-1939.	31	700 grammes of Indian hashish.	India.
Ibrahim Mohamed Mabrouk Date : 12-5-1939.	34	900 grammes of hashish.	India.
Youssef Ali Mohamed and another. Date : 3-8-1939.	37	1.340 kilogrammes of hashish.	India.
Arab Ali Satkouri and Ali Hagazi. Date : 10-8-1939.	38	410 grammes of hashish.	India.

Case	No. of page in this report	Drugs seized	Source of origin
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IRAN

Abdel-Mohsen Ismail Eissa and others. <i>Date : 22-12-1938.</i>	59	4·341 kilogram- mes of opium.	Iran and Turkey.
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SYRIA

Hamdi Kheir-el-Din El- Tarabulsi and others. <i>Date : December 1938.</i>	24	2·500 kilogram- mes of hashish.	Syria.
Abdel-Fadil Abdulla Eissa. <i>Date : 21-1-1939.</i>	62	3·120 kilogram- mes of hashish.	Syria.
Taha Mohamed Oaf and others. <i>Date : 19-4-1939.</i>	33	141·800 kilogram- mes of hashish and 16·400 kilo- grammes of opium.	Syria.

TURKEY

Abdel-Mohsen Ismail Eissa and others. <i>Date : 22-12-1938.</i>	59	4·341 kilogram- mes of opium.	Turkey and Iran.
Dahi Sultan. <i>Date : 26-4-1939.</i>	73	1½ grammes of opium.	Turkey.
Abdel-Raouf El-Sayed Abdel-Samad and others. <i>Date : 23-5-1939.</i>	77	6·322 kilogram- mes of opium.	Turkey.

UNKNOWN

Shaker Mohamed El-She- wehi and others. <i>Date : 5-8-1938.</i>	54	1·818 kilogrammes of hashish and 5·295 kilogram- mes of opium.	Unknown.
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Case	No. of page in this report	Drugs seized	Source of origin
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UNKNOWN (contd.)

Ali Ibrahim Kambouris. Date : 18-11-1938.	23	72 grammes of hashish.	Presumably India.
Case of the Medico-Legal Department. Date : 4-12-1938.	55	2·900 kilogrammes of opium and 830 grammes of hashish.	Unknown.
Mohamed Abu-el-Kheir Abu-Shelbanah. Date : 5-12-1938.	24	667 grammes of heroin.	Unknown.
Ehsan Soliman Hafez and Guereis Ibrahim Moawad. Date : 8-12-1938.	57	204 grammes of heroin.	Unknown.
Mahmoud El-Sawi and others. Date : 18-12-1938.	58	1·106 kilogrammes of hashish and 0·569 kilogramme of opium.	Unknown.
The Coastguards case. Date : December 1938.	60	1/2 kilogramme of opium and 100 grammes of heroin.	Unknown.
Soma Rama Kiki. Date : 16-1-1939.	27	385 grammes of hashish.	Presumably India.
Ibrahim El-Sayed Mahmoud. Date : 19-1-1939.	62	1·10 grammes of heroin.	Unknown.
Abdel-Aziz El-Sayed and others. Date : 28-1-1939.	28	392 grammes of heroin.	Unknown.
Mustafa Soliman, alias Mustafash and others. Date : 10-2-1939.	29	430 grammes of heroin and 40 centigrammes of hashish.	Unknown.
El-Said Mohamed Abu-Zeid Date : 13-2-1939.	30	35 grammes of Indian hashish.	Presumably India.

Case	No. of page in this report	Drugs seized	Source of origin
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UNKNOWN (*contd.*)

Eid Salem Salama and Farag Salmin Rasheed. <i>Date</i> : 21-2-1939.	63	706 grammes of opium.	Unknown.
Attitou Ismail Mahmoud. <i>Date</i> : 7-3-1939.	64	831 grammes of opium.	Presumably Turkey.
Abdel-Aziz Hussein Abdulla <i>Date</i> : 11-3-1939.	65	2·164 kilogrammes of opium.	Unknown.
Hassan Ali El-Sayed. <i>Date</i> : 18-3-1939.	31	140 grammes of heroin.	Unknown.
Abdu Ibrahim El-Dessouki. <i>Date</i> : 22-3-1939.	32	500 grammes of hashish.	Presumably India.
Sayed Mohamed Osman, <i>alias</i> Sambo and others. <i>Date</i> : 21-3-1939.	65	240 grammes of opium.	Unknown.
Abdel-Kader Ibrahim Jarir and others. <i>Date</i> : 27-3-1939.	66	2·2695 kilogrammes of hashish and 325 grammes of opium.	Unknown.
Mohamed Gouda and others <i>Date</i> : 2-4-1939.	70	18 grammes of heroin and 2 grammes of opium.	Unknown.
Abu Zeid Deraz and others <i>Date</i> : 20-4-1939.	71	1·872 kilogrammes of hashish and 1·872 kilogrammes of opium.	Unknown.
Awad Ahmed El-Razki. <i>Date</i> : 11-4-1939.	32	120 grammes of hashish.	Presumably India.
Abbas Omar Gad, <i>alias</i> El-Gebali and others. <i>Date</i> : 25-4-1939.	72	3 grammes of heroin.	Unknown.
Om-el-Saad Ali El-Hadari and others. <i>Date</i> : 27-4-1939.	73	100 grammes of heroin.	Unknown.
Abd-Rabbo Abdel-Meguid Abu-el-Ela and Ahmed Metwalli El-Mezayen. <i>Date</i> : April 1939.	68	200 grammes of heroin.	Presumably Bulgaria.

Case	No. of page in this report	Drugs seized	Source of origin
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UNKNOWN (*contd.*)

Zaki Ibrahim Osman and Mohamed Soliman Is-hak. <i>Date : 7-5-1939.</i>	75	67 grammes of heroin.	Unknown.
Christo Pandelidis and Marco Markeridis. <i>Date : 10-5-1939.</i>	76	190.5 grammes of heroin.	Unknown.
Hassan Ahmed El-Domiaty. <i>Date : 24-5-1939.</i>	34	825 grammes of heroin.	Unknown.
Efstratios Shiotakis and others. <i>Date : 28-5-1939.</i>	78	131 grammes of heroin.	Unknown.
Hamed Mosbah and others. <i>Date : April/May 1939.</i>	74	7 grammes of heroin.	Unknown.
Khamis Abdel-Aal. <i>Date : 1-6-1939.</i>	36	200 grammes of heroin.	Unknown.
Abu-el-Wafa Ahmed El- Midan. <i>Date : 17-7-1939.</i>	79	169 grammes of opium.	Stated to be Turkey.
Abdel-Aziz Mohamed Gomma. <i>Date : 19-7-1939.</i>	80	14.092 kilogram- mes of hashish.	Unknown.
Abdel-Monem El-Sayed, <i>alias</i> Neama and others. <i>Date : 20-7-1939.</i>	80	952 grammes of opium.	Unknown.
Ahmed Abdu El-Sayed. <i>Date : 21-7-1939.</i>	81	211 grammes of hashish.	Stated to be Turkey.
Hamed Hassanein Liheta and Hassanein Hassanein Liheta. <i>Date : 22-7-1939.</i>	82	4 grammes of opium.	Unknown.
Mohamed Mohamed Abdel- Rehim and others. <i>Date : July 1939.</i>	82	12 grammes of heroin	Unknown.

Case	No. of page in this report	Drugs seized	Source of origin
UNKNOWN (<i>contd.</i>)			
Seizure of drugs at Manzala, Port Said, Sinbellawein and Cairo. <i>Date</i> : July 1939.	83	5·194 kilogram- mes of hashish, 0·865 kilogram- me of opium, 1·960 kilogram- mes of manzoul and 0·130 kilo- gramme of heroin.	Unknown.
Ahmed Mohamed Boghdadi and others. <i>Date</i> : 30-7-1939.	36	520 grammes of heroin.	Unknown.
Mahmoud Ahmed El-At- roush and others. <i>Date</i> : 6-8-1939.	85	1·280 kilogrammes of hashish, 1·569 kilogram- mes of opium.	Unknown.
Abdu Abdel-Aal Fares and others. <i>Date</i> : 12-8-1939.	86	1·010 kilogrammes of hashish.	Presumably India.
Madbouli Nessim. <i>Date</i> : 11-9-1939.	39	149 grammes of opium.	Seems to be Turkey.
Case of smuggling of nar- cotics concealed in the stomachs of camels. <i>Date</i> : 22-9-1939.	46	17·770 kilogram- mes of hashish and 62·593 kilo- grammes of opium.	Unknown.
Ibrahim Ashmawi Gadalla. <i>Date</i> : 5-10-1939.	87	10 grammes of heroin.	Unknown.
Hussein Hassan El-Ghala- mas. <i>Date</i> : 16-10-1939.	88	1·684 kilogrammes of hashish, 1·550 kilogram- mes of opium and 0·481 kilogram- me of heroin.	Unknown.
Khalil Ibrahim Gazar and others. <i>Date</i> : October 1939.	89	3·936 kilogram- mes of opium, 135 grammes of hashish and 305 grammes of heroin.	Unknown.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING RESULTS OF ANALYSIS OF NARCOTICS DURING THE YEARS FROM 1928 TO 1939
AS REPORTED BY THE MEDICO-LEGAL DEPARTMENT

SAMPLES	1939	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930	1929	1928
Negative results ...	2,080	472	438	523	762	794	983	1,155	2,820	2,167	2,977	1,275
Hashish	1,038	574	609	569	863	1,173	1,214	1,759	2,789	2,534	2,935	1,865
Opium	2,156	955	1,020	806	938	992	1,052	989	1,433	756	681	420
Heroin	1,375	874	761	802	684	261	377	1,685	6,947	7,456	10,000	8,150
Morphine	21	14	7	25	116	49	39	48	74	115	134	353
Cocaine	—	—	—	1	1	7	5	5	10	—	122	220
Other drugs	134	236	214	172	169	28	5	18	—	—	—	—
Total number of samples	6,804	3,125	3,049	2,898	3,533	3,304	3,675	5,659	14,073	13,028	16,849	12,283

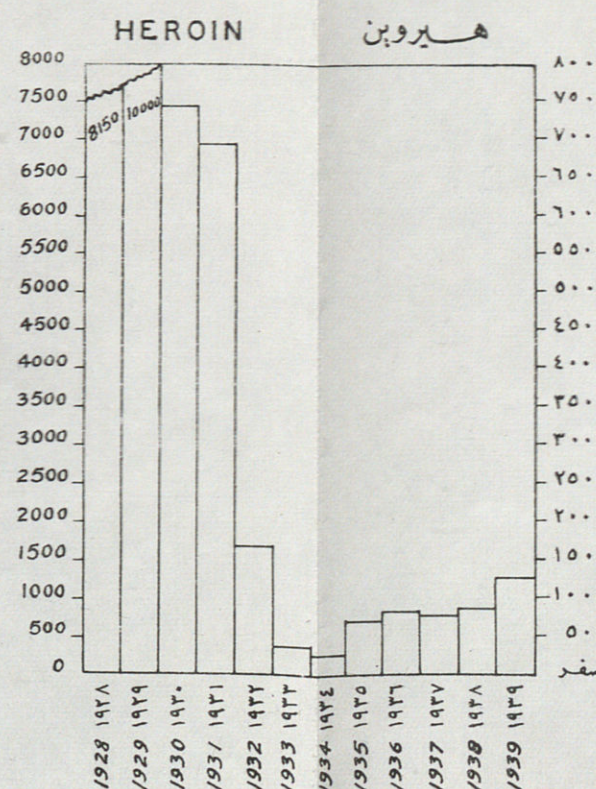
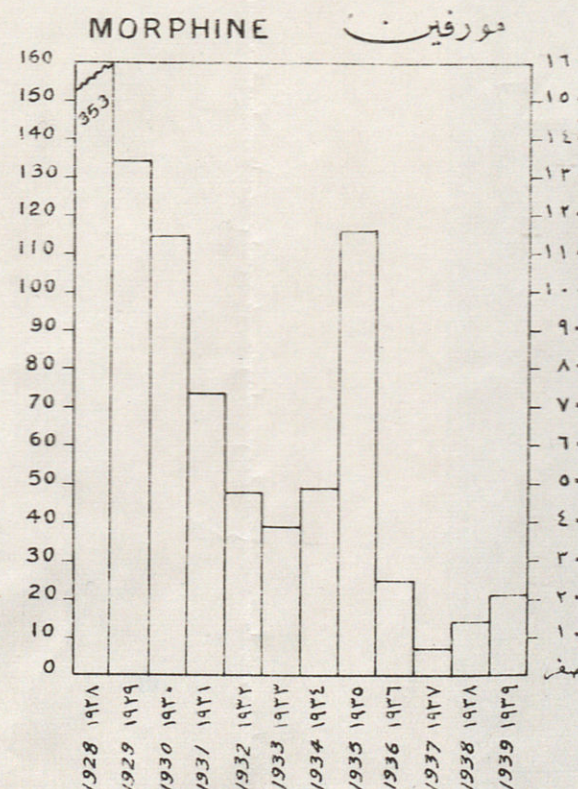
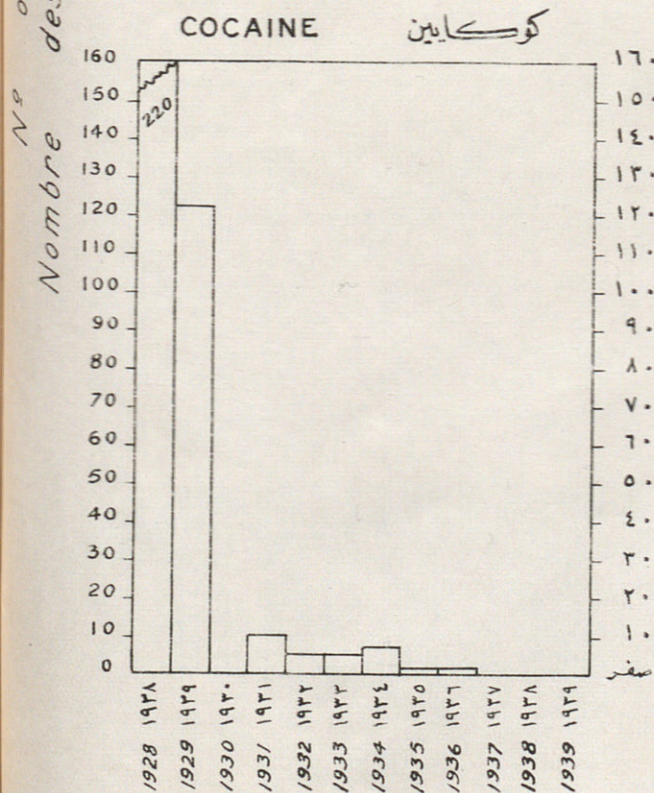
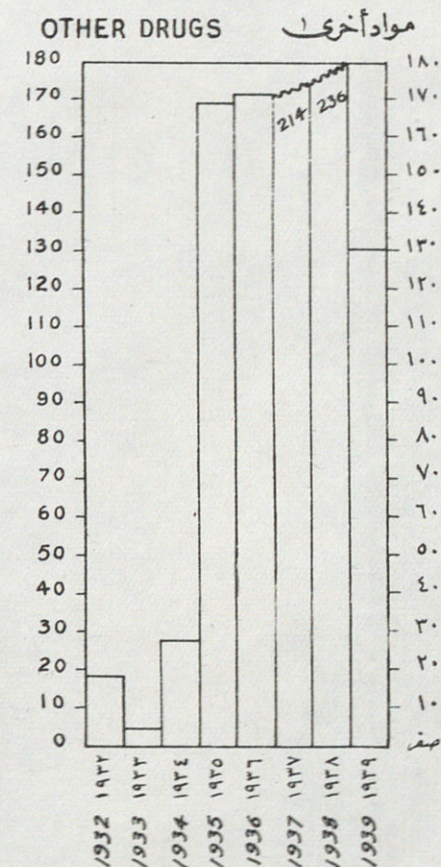
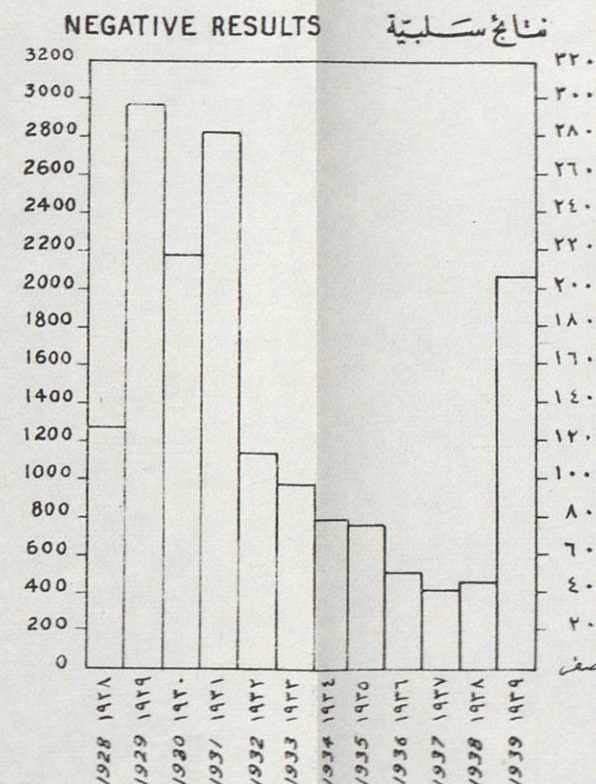
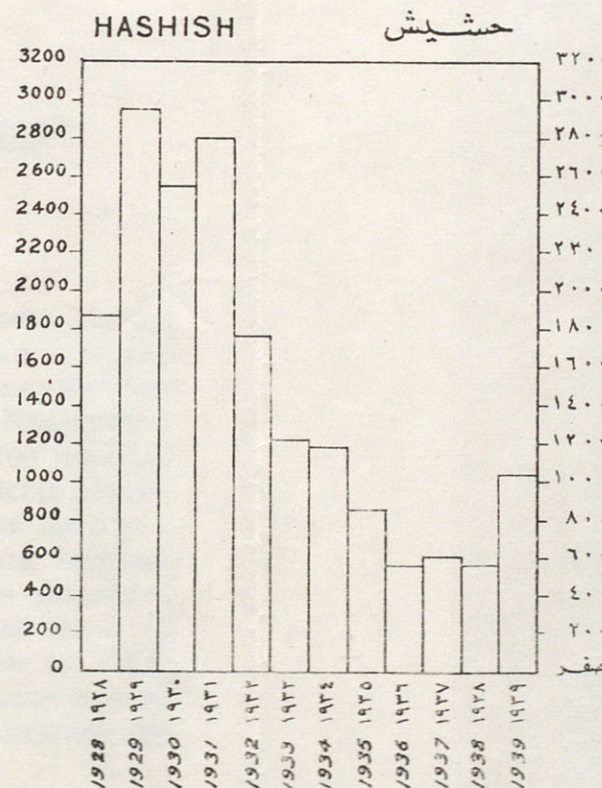
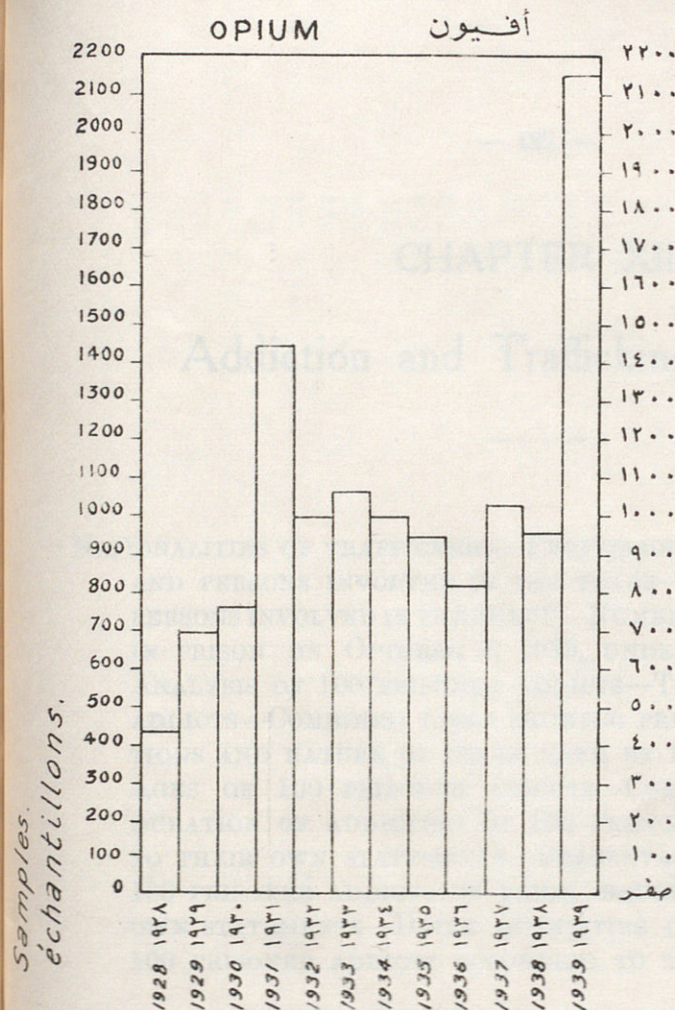
N.B.—The large increase in the number of samples analysed does not represent an equivalent increase in the number of cases for trial by tribunals. It was due to the fact that, in a large number of cases several packets of drugs were seized in one and the same case and that a sample had to be analysed from each separate packet: this has happened much more frequently than in previous years.

*N^o of Samples.
Nombre des échantillons.*

0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 110 120 130 140 150 160 170 180 190 200 210 220 0 100 200 300 400 500 600 700 800 900 1000 1100 1200 1300 1400 1500 1600 1700 1800 1900 2000 2100 2200

CHIMICAL LAB. MEDICO-LEGAL DEPARTMENT
LABORATOIRE CHIMIQUE, DEPARTEMENT MEDICO-LEGAL

مصلحة الطب الشرعي (المعمل الجاوي)



CHAPTER XII

Addiction and Trafficking in Egypt

NATIONALITIES OF TRAFFICKERS—PROFESSIONS OF NARCOTIC ADDICTS AND PERSONS INVOLVED IN THE TRADE—AGES OF ADDICTS AND PERSONS INVOLVED IN THE TRADE—NUMBER OF PERSONS WHO WERE IN PRISON ON OCTOBER 1, 1939, UNDER LAW ON NARCOTICS—ANALYSIS OF 100 PRISONER ADDICTS—TRADES OF 100 PRISONER ADDICTS—COMBINED TABLE SHOWING PREVIOUS OFFICIAL CONVICTIONS AND NATURE OF DRUGS USED BY 100 PRISONER ADDICTS—AGES OF 100 PRISONER ADDICTS—COMBINED TABLE SHOWING DURATION OF ADDICTION OF 100 PRISONER ADDICTS ACCORDING TO THEIR OWN STATEMENTS—PERCENTAGE OF WAGES SPENT BY 100 PRISONER ADDICTS ON THEIR DRUGS ACCORDING TO THEIR OWN STATEMENTS—DAILY QUANTITIES OF DRUGS CONSUMED BY 100 PRISONER ADDICTS ACCORDING TO THEIR OWN STATEMENTS.

Nationalities of Traffickers

THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT GIVES THE NUMBER OF PERSONS REPORTED TO THE C.N.I.B. AS TRAFFICKING IN NARCOTICS

Nature of dealers		Greek	British	Italian	French	Egyptian	Syrian	Russian	Chinese	Yugoslavian	Yemenian	Belgian	Portuguese	Roumanian	German	Turkish	Bulgarian	Albanian	Swiss	Austrian	TOTAL
Big Dealers ...	1939	2	8	5	6	81	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	102
	1938	12	7	7	13	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	80
	1937	37	17	16	4	25	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	101
	1936	62	19	15	2	14	—	—	13	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	129
Big Intermediaries	1939	—	2	—	1	92	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	101
	1938	3	8	4	4	84	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	108
	1937	1	3	—	—	79	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	89
	1936	—	4	4	2	50	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	63
Small Dealers	1939	—	—	—	—	1525	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,525
	1938	—	—	—	—	1130	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,130
	1937	—	—	—	—	1098	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,098
	1936	—	—	—	—	1357	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,357
Small Intermediaries	1939	—	—	—	—	269	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	269
	1938	—	—	—	—	158	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	158
	1937	—	—	—	—	334	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	334
	1936	—	—	—	—	375	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	375
TOTAL ...	1939	2	10	5	7	1973	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,997
	1938	15	15	11	17	1412	—	—	5	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,476
	1937	38	20	16	4	1536	6	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1,622
	1936	62	23	19	4	1796	—	—	15	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	1,924

Professions and Ages of Persons in the Trade

PROFESSIONS OF NARCOTIC ADDICTS AND PERSONS INVOLVED IN THE TRADE

Trade	Number				
	1939	1938	1937	1936	1935
Unemployed	452	264	314	204	246
Farmers (fellaheen) ...	594	580	559	503	204
Coffee-shop workers ...	298	280	225	215	195
Street hawkers	305	252	287	223	205
Merchants	131	111	136	110	101
Carters	91	107	87	61	111
Tailors	57	54	49	44	61
Land-owners	94	58	53	42	46
Chauffeurs	31	34	37	15	39
Clerks	22	10	9	3	5
Goldsmiths	5	6	3	5	7
Public writers	12	17	14	9	11
Musicians	6	5	6	6	25
Students	3	1	3	—	4
Commission agents ...	2	3	4	1	6
Contractors	7	3	2	1	6
Actors	1	5	3	2	5
Policemen	4	5	4	2	2
Teachers	1	—	4	—	3
Engineers	3	—	3	—	—
Brokers	5	3	5	2	9
Doctors	—	4	2	—	7
Assistant advocates ...	2	1	—	2	1
Other trades	1,972	1,835	1,463	2,027	1,896
TOTAL	4,099	3,638	3,272	3,477	3,195

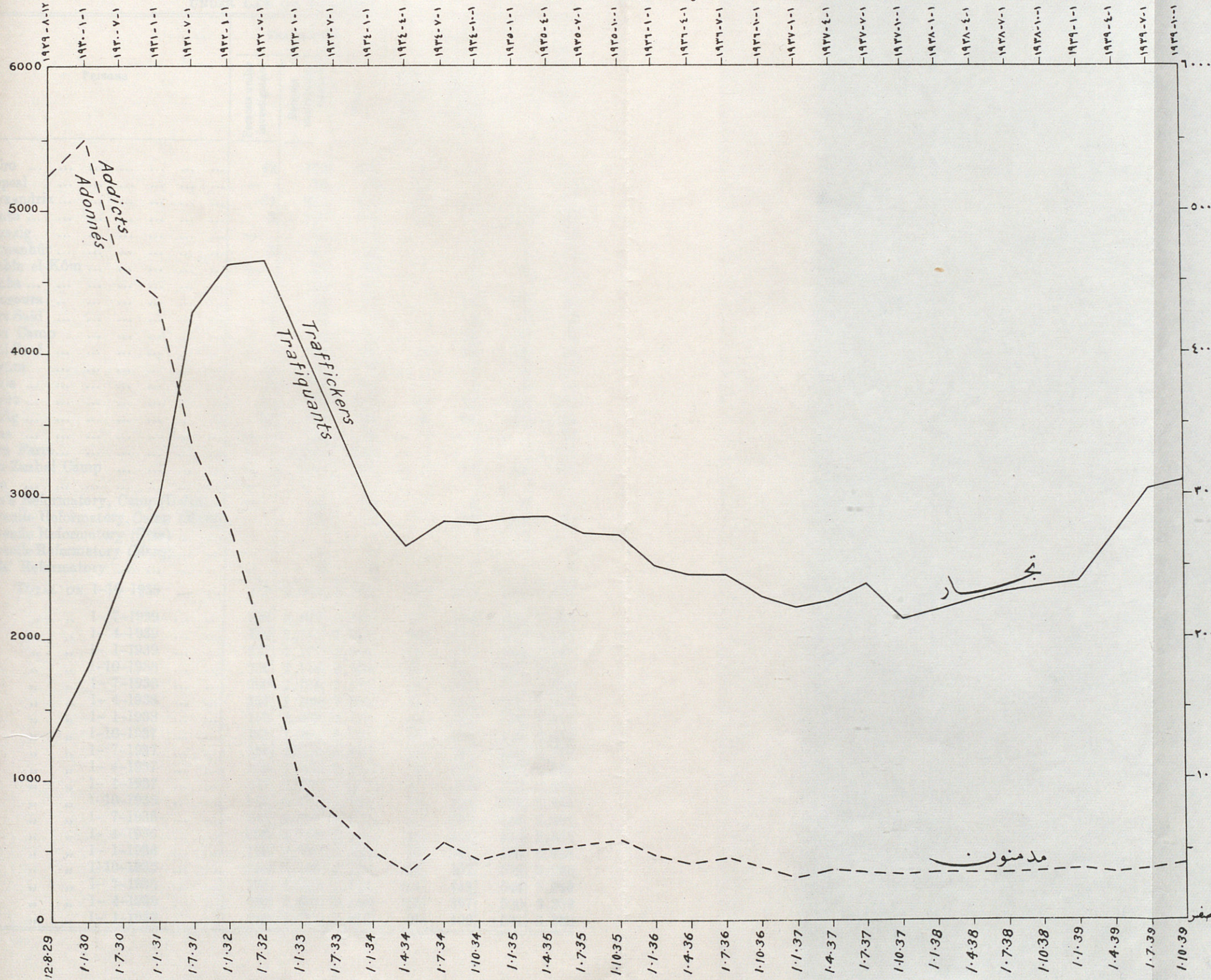
AGES OF ADDICTS AND PERSONS INVOLVED IN THE TRADE

Age	Number				
Years	1939	1938	1937	1936	1935
6- 10	2	9	6	11	5
11- 15	47	29	27	40	30
16- 20	356	343	257	217	249
21- 25	587	538	535	472	598
26- 30	874	785	718	873	787
31- 35	562	548	562	689	624
36- 40	463	486	422	467	347
41- 45	377	351	373	301	222
46- 50	218	208	171	184	123
51- 55	182	67	69	68	57
56- 60	102	74	70	49	38
61- 65	36	35	18	17	10
66- 70	19	14	15	14	9
71- 75	9	5	9	4	7
76- 80	5	4	4	2	—
81- 85	2	3	1	2	—
86- 90	1	—	—	1	—
91- 95	—	—	—	—	—
96-100	—	—	—	1	—
Age unknown ...	257	139	151	65	89
TOTAL ...	4,099	3,638	3,272	3,477	3,195

1939-1-12
6000
5000
4000
3000
2000
1000
0

PRISON FIGURES. STATISTIQUE DE PRISON

أرقام السجون



DATE	TRAFFICKERS TRAFIQUANTS	ADDICTS ADONNES	التاريخ	تجار	ممنون
12.8.1929	1293	5238	١٩٢٩/٨/١٢	١٢٩٣	٥٢٣٨
1.1.1930	1799	5500	١٩٣٠/١/١	١٧٩٩	٥٥٠٠
1.7.1930	2436	4592	١٩٣٠/٧/١	٢٤٣٦	٤٥٩٢
1.1.1931	2952	4463	١٩٣١/١/١	٢٩٥٢	٤٤٦٣
1.7.1931	4267	3354	١٩٣١/٧/١	٤٢٦٧	٣٣٥٤
1.1.1932	4619	2813	١٩٣٢/١/١	٤٦١٩	٢٨١٣
1.7.1932	4650	1924	١٩٣٢/٧/١	٤٦٥٠	١٩٢٤
1.1.1933	4084	962	١٩٣٣/١/١	٤٠٨٤	٩٦٢
1.7.1933	3519	748	١٩٣٣/٧/١	٣٥١٩	٧٤٨
1.1.1934	2935	495	١٩٣٤/١/١	٢٩٣٥	٤٩٥
1.7.1934	2817	556	١٩٣٤/٧/١	٢٨١٧	٥٥٦
1.1.1935	2857	501	١٩٣٥/١/١	٢٨٥٧	٥٠١
1.7.1935	2724	544	١٩٣٥/٧/١	٢٧٢٤	٥٤٤
1.1.1936	2505	463	١٩٣٦/١/١	٢٥٠٥	٤٦٣
1.7.1936	2478	444	١٩٣٦/٧/١	٢٤٧٨	٤٤٤
1.1.1937	2211	311	١٩٣٧/١/١	٢٢١١	٣١١
1.7.1937	2385	334	١٩٣٧/٧/١	٢٣٨٥	٣٣٤
1.1.1938	2192	334	١٩٣٨/١/١	٢١٩٢	٣٣٤
1.7.1938	2324	335	١٩٣٨/٧/١	٢٣٢٤	٣٣٥
1.1.1939	2404	364	١٩٣٩/١/١	٢٤٠٤	٣٦٤
1.7.1939	3047	376	١٩٣٩/٧/١	٣٠٤٧	٣٧٦

NUMBER OF PERSONS WHO WERE IN PRISON ON OCTOBER 1, 1939
UNDER LAW ON NARCOTICS

PRISONS	TRAFFICKERS			ADDICTS			GENERAL TOTAL
	Persons under investigation	Persons undergoing imprisonment	Total	Persons under investigation	Persons undergoing imprisonment	Total	
Cairo	42	162	204	16	20	36	240
Appeal	—	16	16	18	1	19	35
Alexandria	84	251	335	38	105	143	478
Tanta	3	116	119	12	22	34	153
Zagazig	—	82	82	—	6	6	88
Damanhûr	3	49	52	—	4	4	56
Shebîn el-Kôm	—	28	28	3	14	17	45
Banha	—	23	23	—	7	7	30
Mansoura	11	64	75	—	13	13	88
Port Said	6	5	11	—	2	2	13
Giza Camp	—	63	63	—	12	12	75
Beni Suef	—	39	39	5	10	15	54
Fayûm	2	5	7	—	3	3	10
Minia	5	20	25	1	4	5	30
Asyût	11	161	172	8	23	31	203
Sohâg	12	63	75	4	21	25	100
Qena	—	22	22	—	—	—	22
Tura Farm	—	1,505	1,505	—	—	—	1,505
Abu-Zaabal Camp	—	204	204	—	13	13	217
Giza	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Men's Reformatory, Camp (Delta)	—	15	15	—	4	4	19
Juvenile Reformatory, Camp (Marg)	—	23	23	—	10	10	33
Juvenile Reformatory (Giza)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Juvenile Reformatory (Marg)	—	5	5	—	—	—	5
Girls' Reformatory	—	8	8	—	—	—	8
TOTAL ON 1-10-1939	179	2,929	3,108	105	294	399	3,507
„ „ 1- 7-1939	208	2,839	3,047	90	286	376	3,423
„ „ 1- 4-1939	180	2,541	2,721	92	245	337	3,058
„ „ 1- 1-1939	227	2,177	2,404	108	256	364	2,768
„ „ 1-10-1938	236	2,118	2,354	127	220	347	2,701
„ „ 1- 7-1938	200	2,124	2,324	99	236	335	2,659
„ „ 1- 4-1938	151	2,109	2,260	83	254	337	2,597
„ „ 1- 1-1938	153	2,039	2,192	89	245	334	2,526
„ „ 1-10-1937	161	1,964	2,125	77	251	328	2,453
„ „ 1- 7-1937	151	2,234	2,385	47	287	334	2,719
„ „ 1- 4-1937	168	2,092	2,260	59	307	366	2,626
„ „ 1- 1-1937	132	2,079	2,211	42	269	311	2,522
„ „ 1-10-1936	115	2,177	2,292	44	328	372	2,664
„ „ 1- 7-1936	112	2,366	2,478	51	393	444	2,922
„ „ 1- 4-1936	095	2,349	2,444	49	365	414	2,858
„ „ 1- 1-1936	118	2,387	2,505	96	367	463	2,968
„ „ 1-10-1935	240	2,480	2,720	175	397	572	3,292
„ „ 1- 7-1935	174	2,550	2,724	102	442	544	3,268
„ „ 1- 4-1935	162	2,687	2,849	123	397	520	3,369
„ „ 1- 1-1935	140	2,717	2,857	95	406	501	3,358

Analysis of 100 Prisoner Addicts

Opium used by	62
Heroin „	28
Hashish „	7
Mixture „	2
Morphine „	1
<hr/>	
TOTAL	100
<hr/>	

The percentage of the above, as compared with the previous 4 years is as follows :—

	1939	1938	1937	1936	1935
	%	%	%	%	%
Opium used by	62	52	50	46	39·75
Heroin „	28	31	34	39	33
Hashish „	7	15	13	13	24·50
Mixture „	2	2	1	1	0·75
Morphine „	1	—	1	1	0·50

Auct
Butc
Bake
Blac
Buil
Carp
Cart
Calli
Cab-
Coffe
Conf
Cook
Culti
Chau
Copp
Drag
Emp
Fish
Farn
Groce
Hair
Haw
Iron
Labo
Marb
Merc
Medi
Milk
New
Pain
Publ
Poul
Port
Revi
Tins
Tailo
Vege
Whi
Wat
Wor

TRADES OF 100 PRISONER ADDICTS

PROFESSION	Opium	Heroin	Hashish	Mixture	Morphine	Total
Auctioneer	—	1	—	—	—	1
Butcher	2	—	—	—	—	2
Baker	2	—	—	—	—	2
Blacksmith	—	2	—	—	—	2
Builder	2	3	—	—	—	5
Carpenter	4	1	1	—	—	6
Carter	—	1	—	—	—	1
Calligraphist	1	—	—	—	—	1
Cab-driver	1	1	—	—	—	2
Coffee-shop man	4	—	2	—	—	6
Confectioner	—	1	—	—	—	1
Cook... ..	3	—	—	—	—	3
Cultivator... ..	1	—	1	—	—	2
Chauffeur... ..	1	1	—	—	—	2
Coppersmith	1	1	—	1	—	3
Dragoman	—	—	—	—	1	1
Employé... ..	—	1	—	—	—	1
Fisherman	2	—	2	—	—	4
Farmer	11	—	—	—	—	11
Grocer	2	—	—	—	—	2
Hair-dresser	—	1	—	—	—	1
Hawker	2	—	—	—	—	2
Ironer	3	1	—	—	—	4
Labourer	1	1	—	—	—	2
Marble-dealer	—	1	—	—	—	1
Merchant... ..	2	3	1	—	—	6
Medical attendant... ..	1	—	—	—	—	1
Milk-seller	—	1	—	—	—	1
Newspaper-seller	2	1	—	—	—	3
Painter	1	1	—	—	—	2
Public writer	1	—	—	—	—	1
Poulterer... ..	—	—	—	1	—	1
Porter	4	—	—	—	—	4
Reviter	—	1	—	—	—	1
Tinsmith	1	—	—	—	—	1
Tailor	2	1	—	—	—	3
Vegetable-seller	1	—	—	—	—	1
Whitewasher	1	1	—	—	—	2
Watch-men	1	—	—	—	—	1
Workers	2	2	—	—	—	4
TOTAL	62	28	7	2	1	100

COMBINED TABLE SHOWING PREVIOUS OFFICIAL CONVICTIONS AND NATURE
OF DRUGS USED BY 100 PRISONER ADDICTS

KIND	No Previous Convictions	One Previous Conviction	Two Previous Convictions	Three Previous Convictions	Four Previous Convictions	Seven Previous Convictions	TOTAL
Opium	29	15	10	5	3	—	62
Heroin	7	8	2	7	3	1	28
Hashish	5	2	—	—	—	—	7
Mixture	—	1	—	1	—	—	2
Morphine	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
TOTAL	42	26	12	13	6	1	100

COMBINED TABLE SHOWING DURATION OF ADDICTION OF 100 PRISONER ADDICTS ACCORDING TO THEIR OWN STATEMENTS

Kind	Under 1 year	1 year	1½ years	2 years	3 years	4 years	5 years	6 years	7 years	8 years	10 years	12 years	14 years	15 years	18 years	20 years	25 years	30 years	35 years	36 years	Total
Opium ...	9	15	2	4	2	—	7	1	3	1	3	5	—	3	—	2	1	2	1	1	62
Heroin ...	1	4	—	3	2	4	5	1	2	3	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	28
Hashish ...	—	2	—	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Mixture ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
Morphine ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Total ...	10	22	2	8	5	4	14	2	5	4	3	6	1	5	2	2	1	2	1	1	100

PERCENTAGE OF WAGES SPENT BY 100 PRISONER ADDICTS ON THEIR DRUGS ACCORDING TO THEIR OWN STATEMENTS

KIND	5 %	10 %	15 %	20 %	25 %	30 %	35 %	40 %	45 %	50 %	55 %	60 %	65 %	70 %	75 %	80 %	100 %	120 %	137 %	TOTAL
Opium	3	6	14	12	6	2	6	6	1	3	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	62
Heroin	—	1	—	1	2	1	2	1	2	5	1	1	1	4	—	2	1	2	1	28
Hashish	—	—	2	2	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Mixture	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
Morphin... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
TOTAL	3	7	16	15	9	3	8	8	8	3	9	2	4	5	1	2	1	2	1	100

It will be noticed that of 100 prisoner addicts 2, i.e. 2 per cent spent on their dopes more than what they earned. These persons completed the cost of their dopes as follows:—

- 1 by selling his property.
- 1 by selling his property, swindling and committing embezzlement.

DAILY QUANTITIES OF DRUGS CONSUMED BY 100 PRISONER ADDICTS ACCORDING TO THEIR OWN STATEMENTS

Kind	1/20 Grm.	1/10 Grm.	1/9 Grm.	1/8 Grm.	1/5 Grm.	1/4 Grm.	1/3 Grm.	1/2 Grm.	3/4 Grm.	1 Grm.	1 1/2 Grms.	2 Grms.	2 1/2 Grms.	3 Grms.	3 1/2 Grms.	4 Grms.	7 Grms.	Total
Opium	1	2	—	4	9	12	2	11	1	6	2	8	1	2	—	1	—	62
Heroin	—	2	—	1	2	8	—	8	1	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	28
Hashish	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	7
Mixture	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Morphine	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
TOTAL	2	4	—	5	12	20	3	21	3	12	4	8	1	2	1	1	1	100

CHAPTER XIII

Judgments by Native, Consular and Mixed Courts in Egypt and Expulsions

JUDGMENTS BY NATIVE TRIBUNALS AND STATEMENT OF FINES—JUDGMENTS BY NARCOTICS COURTS, CAIRO AND ALEXANDRIA—TABLE SHOWING NUMBER AND TRADES OF ACCUSED PERSONS, NUMBER OF CONVICTIONS, NATURE OF CRIMES AND SENTENCES—JUDGMENTS BY COURTS OF FRONTIERS ADMINISTRATION—FINES IMPOSED UNDER NARCOTICS LAW—JUDGMENTS BY CONSULAR COURTS—JUDGMENTS BY MIXED TRIBUNALS—EXPULSIONS.

JUDGMENTS BY NATIVE TRIBUNALS IN NARCOTIC CASES FROM
DECEMBER 1, 1938, TO NOVEMBER 30, 1939, AS COMPARED WITH PREVIOUS YEARS

Sentences	Number of Cases				
	1939	1938	1937	1936	1935
6 months' imprisonment	10	4	2	8	13
6 months' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 10 to L.E. 600	372	269	262	418	373
8 months' imprisonment	—	—	—	1	—
8 months' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 30 to L.E. 400	2	9	6	19	8
9 months' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 30 to L.E. 200	21	15	22	24	12
1 year's imprisonment	24	22	11	13	13
1 year's imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 10 to L.E. 500	920	669	707	657	635
18 months' imprisonment	8	2	2	7	2
18 months' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 20 to L.E. 500	216	143	112	116	81
2 years' imprisonment	20	4	5	10	10
2 years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 20 to L.E. 1,000	500	298	406	329	269
2½ years' imprisonment	4	—	—	3	—
2½ years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 30 to L.E. 500	64	31	24	42	31
3 years' imprisonment	—	6	2	—	—
3 years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 20 to L.E. 1,000	239	140	191	147	142
Carried forward	2,400	1,612	1,752	1,794	1,589

JUDGMENTS BY NATIVE TRIBUNALS IN NARCOTIC CASES FROM DECEMBER 1, 1938 TO NOVEMBER 30, 1939, AS COMPARED WITH PREVIOUS YEARS (contd.)

Sentences	Number of Cases				
	1939	1938	1937	1936	1935
<i>Brought forward</i>	2,400	1,612	1,752	1,794	1,589
3½ years' imprisonment and fines of L.E. 500	—	—	—	6	—
4 years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 200 to L.E. 1,000	81	64	41	34	22
5 years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 200 to L.E. 1,000	41	15	7	18	28
6 years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 1,200	—	—	—	1	—
7 years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 600 to L.E. 1,500	—	—	2	—	—
TOTAL OF PERSONS CONVICTED ...	2,522	1,691	1,802	1,853	1,639
Filed finally for no crime	475	347	463	400	358
Filed temporarily for insufficiency of proofs	120	50	37	44	63
Acquitted	570	504	564	464	428
TOTAL	1,147	901	1,064	908	849
GRAND TOTAL	3,669	2,592	2,866	2,761	2,488

Of the preceding table the following were passed by the Narcotics Courts, Cairo and Alexandria:—

Sentences	Cairo				Alexandria			
	1939	1938	1937	1936	1939	1938	1937	1936
6 months' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 10 to L.E. 600...	24	37	34	74	69	89	87	100
months' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 30 to L.E. 400	2	2	3	7	—	6	—	1
9 months' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 30 to L.E. 200	—	8	8	11	—	13	7	1
1 year's imprisonment	—	2	—	—	—	1	2	—
year's imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 10 to L.E. 500	161	169	123	87	150	126	118	153
18 months' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 20 to L.E. 500	51	71	49	58	53	31	17	16
2 years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 20 to L.E. 1,000	109	94	123	94	114	106	79	118
2½ years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 30 to L.E. 500	17	7	14	29	19	13	1	—
3 years' imprisonment	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
3 years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 20 to L.E. 1,000	56	52	84	76	19	40	31	52
3½ years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 500.	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
4 years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 200 to L.E. 1,000	30	25	21	20	51	22	4	2
5 years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 200 to L.E. 1,000	4	4	2	—	28	6	—	4
Total of persons convicted	468	481	462	457	492	453	346	447
Filed finally for no crime	126	134	127	141	161	145	153	132
Filed temporarily for insufficiency of proofs	6	9	4	8	12	12	2	16
Acquitted	102	147	109	115	117	156	129	101
TOTAL	234	290	240	264	290	313	284	249
GRAND TOTAL	702	771	702	721	782	766	630	696

LIST

(1) NUMBER OF ACCUSED PERSONS. (2) TRADES OF
(4) NATURE OF CRIMES: A = Possession, B = Trafficking,

During the period from

TRADE	6 months' imprisonment	6 months' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 10 to L.E. 500	8 months' imprisonment	8 months' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 30 to L.E. 400	9 months' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 30 to L.E. 200	1 year's imprisonment	1 year's imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 10 to L.E. 500	18 months' imprisonment	18 months' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 20 to L.E. 500
Sailor	—	1A 1B	—	—	1A	—	7A 2B	—	1A 1B
Bootblack	—	3A	—	—	—	—	4A 3B	—	1A 2B
Farrier	—	—	—	—	—	—	2A	—	—
Builder	—	1A	—	—	1A	—	6A 3B	—	2B
Riveter	—	1A	—	—	—	—	2A	—	3A
Door-keeper	—	—	—	—	—	—	2A	—	—
Grocer	—	3A 2B	—	1A	1A	1A	6A 3B	—	1A
Hawker	1A	22A 9B	2A	2A 1B	1B	1A 2B	39A 17B 1B	1B	15A 8B
Grave-digger	—	—	—	—	—	—	1B	—	—
Dragoman	—	2A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Medical attendant ...	—	1A	—	—	—	—	1A	—	—
Tailor	—	4A 2B	—	—	—	—	6A 3B	—	1B
Merchant	—	5A 2B	—	1A	—	1A	20A 11B	—	3A 2B
Gardener	—	—	—	—	—	—	1C	—	—
Butcher	—	7A 3B	—	1A	—	—	15A 8B	—	4A 1B
Camel-driver	1A	2A	—	—	—	—	11A	—	1A
Leather-dealer	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shoe-maker	—	7A 4B	—	—	—	—	19A 14B	—	1A
Quarryman	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Silkmaker	—	—	—	—	—	—	5A 2B	—	1A
Blacksmith	—	2A 1B	—	—	—	—	5B 10A	—	1A

SHOWING

ACCUSED PERSONS. (3) NUMBER OF CONVICTIONS.
C = Cultivation. (5) SENTENCES PASSED AGAINST THE CONVICTED PERSONS.

December 1, 1938 to November 30, 1939

2 years' imprisonment	2 years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 20 to L.E. 1,000	2½ years' imprisonment	2½ years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 30 to L.E. 500	3 years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 20 to L.E. 1,000	4 years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 20 to L.E. 1,000	5 years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 20 to L.E. 1,000	Filed finally for no crime	Filed temporarily for insufficiency of proofs	Acquitted	TOTAL
—	1A	—	1B	—	—	—	2A	4A	3A	30
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3B	—	2B	32
—	2A	—	3B	1A	2B	—	3A	2B	3A	5
—	2B	—	—	—	—	—	1B	—	—	30
—	2B	—	—	—	—	—	1A	—	—	14
—	5A	—	—	—	—	—	2A	1B	3A	5
—	2B	—	—	—	—	—	2B	—	2B	50
—	1A	—	—	1A	—	—	1A	—	1A	5
—	—	—	—	1B	—	—	2B	—	1B	2A
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1B	—	2A	5
—	5A	—	—	2A	4A	1A	6A	—	7A	273
—	3B	—	—	—	—	—	2B	—	2B	1
1A	21A	2A	2A	2A	17A	1A	27A	5A	23A	2
2B	9B	1B	1B	1B	7B	3B	13B	2B	12B	2
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	44
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	131
—	5A	—	—	—	1B	—	8A	2A	3A	2
—	2B	—	—	—	—	—	4B	—	3B	79
1A	17A	—	2A	8A	2A	1A	7A	3A	18A	29
—	9B	—	—	5B	—	—	4B	—	9B	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1A	83
—	8A	—	—	3A	1B	2A	5A	2A	7A	2
—	4B	—	—	2B	—	—	2B	1B	3B	24
—	6A	—	—	—	—	4A	—	—	4A	34
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1B	—	—	83
—	8A	—	3A	4A	3A	—	3A	1A	6A	2
—	5B	—	—	2B	—	—	1B	—	2B	2
—	—	—	—	1B	—	—	—	—	1A	24
—	4A	—	—	—	—	—	2A	1A	2A	34
—	1B	—	1A	2A	—	—	1B	1B	1B	—
—	4A	—	1A	2A	—	—	1A	1A	2A	—
—	3B	—	—	—	—	—	1B	—	—	—

LIST

(1) NUMBER OF ACCUSED PERSONS. (2) TRADES OF
(4) NATURE OF CRIMES: A = Possession, B = Trafficking,

During the Period from

TRADE	6 months' imprisonment	6 months' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 10 to L.E. 500	8 months' imprisonment	8 months' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 30 to L.E. 400	9 months' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 30 to L.E. 200	1 year's imprisonment	1 year's imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 10 to L.E. 500	18 months' imprisonment	18 months' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 20 to L.E. 500
Confectioner ...	—	1A	—	—	—	—	7A	—	—
Barber ...	—	6A	—	—	1A	—	11A	—	3A
Matmaker ...	—	2B	—	—	—	—	6B	—	—
Servant ...	—	1A	—	—	—	—	2A	—	—
Watch-man ...	—	1B	—	—	1A	—	3A	—	—
Haberdasher ...	—	1A	—	1A	—	—	5A	—	1A
Timber-dealer ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	4B	—	1B
Baker ...	—	4A	—	—	1A	—	10A	—	4A
Vegetable-seller ...	—	3B	—	—	—	—	7B	—	2B
Unemployed ...	—	2A	—	—	1A	—	13A	1B	5A
Tobacconist ...	—	6B	—	—	—	—	6B	—	4B
Auctioneer ...	1A	27A	—	2A	1A	2A	61A	—	14A
Tanner ...	—	7B	—	—	—	1B	24B	—	8B
Stopper ...	—	2A	—	1A	—	—	9A	1A	1A
Oil-seller ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	4B	—	—
Saddler ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1A	—	1A
Watch-maker ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Messenger ...	—	1A	—	—	1A	—	6A	—	2A
Tinsmith ...	—	—	—	1A	—	—	3B	—	2B
Fisherman ...	—	1A	—	1B	—	—	5A	—	2B
Groom ...	—	7A	—	1A	—	—	11A	—	5A
Broker ...	—	4B	—	—	—	—	8B	—	3B
	—	—	—	—	—	—	4A	—	1B

SHOWING

ACCUSED PERSONS. (3) NUMBER OF CONVICTIONS.
C = Cultivation. (5) SENTENCES PASSED AGAINST THE CONVICTED PERSONS.

December 1, 1938 to November 30, 1939 (contd.)

2 years' imprisonment	2 years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 20 to L.E. 1,000	2½ years' imprisonment	2½ years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 30 to L.E. 500	3 years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 20 to L.E. 1,000	4 years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 20 to L.E. 1,000	5 years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 20 to L.E. 1,000	Filed finally for no crime	Filed temporarily for insufficiency of proofs	ACQUITTED	TOTAL
—	7A	—	—	1A	—	1A	1A	1A	1A	29
—	2B	—	—	2B	—	—	2B	—	—	—
—	4A	—	1A	1A	—	1A	4A	2A	7A	58
—	2B	—	—	—	—	1B	3B	—	3B	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1A	—	—	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1A	—	—	3
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
—	6A	—	—	1A	1A	—	2A	2A	—	28
—	2B	—	—	—	2B	—	—	—	—	5
—	10A	—	1A	2A	1A	—	9A	2A	3A	72
—	6B	—	—	2B	—	—	3B	—	2B	—
—	11A	—	—	9A	3A	—	8A	2A	6A	96
—	7B	—	2A	6E	1B	—	5B	—	4B	—
2A	25A	—	3A	14A	12A	3A	27A	9A	53A	379
—	13B	—	1B	6B	4B	6B	12B	2B	39B	—
—	5A	—	1A	1B	2B	—	4A	2A	2A	42
—	2B	—	—	—	—	—	4B	—	1B	—
—	—	—	—	1B	—	—	2B	—	—	3
1A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1A	4
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1B	—	—	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2A	5
—	2A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1A	7
—	1A	—	—	1B	—	—	—	—	—	2
2A	5A	—	—	2A	—	—	2A	1A	1A	30
—	2B	—	—	—	—	—	1B	—	1B	—
—	4A	—	1A	1B	—	—	5A	2A	1A	30
—	2B	—	1B	—	—	—	1B	—	—	—
—	6A	—	—	9A	2A	1A	7A	2A	9A	94
—	3B	—	—	6B	—	—	4B	1B	5B	—
—	1B	—	—	1A	—	—	—	—	1A	6
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2A	—	—	4

During the Period from

TRADE	6 months' imprisonment	6 months' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 10 to L.E. 500	8 months' imprisonment	8 months' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 30 to L.E. 400	9 months' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 30 to L.E. 200	1 year's imprisonment	1 year's imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 10 to L.E. 500	18 months' imprisonment	18 months' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 20 to L.E. 500
Driver	1A	2A	—	—	—	1A	6A	—	—
Syrup-seller	—	—	—	—	—	—	2B	—	1A
Chief night-guardman ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	3A	—	2A
Sheikh of yillage	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Porter	1A	2A	—	—	—	1A	4A	—	1A
	—	1B	—	—	—	—	2B	—	2B
Labourer	1B	11A	—	1A	1A	2A	22A	1A	19A
	—	5B	—	2B	—	—	12B	—	6B
Goldsmith	—	—	—	—	—	—	1A	—	1A
Landlord	—	1A	—	—	—	—	2A	—	—
Tarbush-maker	—	1A	—	—	—	—	1A	—	—
Student	—	1A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cook	—	3A	—	—	1A	—	4A	—	—
	—	1B	—	—	—	—	1B	—	—
Cycle-dealer	—	—	—	—	1A	—	2A	—	—
Forage-seller	—	—	—	—	—	—	4A	—	—
Soldier	—	—	—	—	—	—	1B	—	—
Spices-seller	—	—	—	—	—	—	1A	—	—
Carter	—	4A	—	1A	1A	—	13A	—	5A
	—	2B	—	—	—	—	9B	—	2B
Omdeh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shepherd	—	—	—	—	—	—	2A	—	1A
Poulterer	—	1A	—	—	—	—	4A	—	—
Quran reciter	—	1B	—	—	—	—	3A	—	—
Potmaker	—	2A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coalman	—	—	—	—	1A	—	6A	—	2A
	—	—	—	—	—	—	1B	—	—
Salted fish-seller	—	—	—	—	—	—	2A	—	—
	—	3A	—	—	—	—	21A	—	3A
Fruit-seller	—	1B	—	—	—	—	8B	—	—

December 1, 1938 to November 30, 1939 (contd.)

2 years' imprisonment	2 years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 20 to L.E. 1,000	2½ years' imprisonment	2½ years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 30 to L.E. 500	3 years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 20 to L.E. 1,000	4 years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 20 to L.E. 1,000	5 years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 20 to L.E. 1,000	Filed finally for no crime	Filed temporarily for insuffi- ciency of proofs	ACQUITTED	TOTAL	
—	—	—	—	—	1A	—	4A	1A	5A	}	33
—	1A	—	2A	1A	1B	—	2B	—	2B		9
—	—	—	1A	—	—	—	—	1B	2A	2	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1A	1	
—	5A	—	—	1A	2A	—	5A	1A	3A	}	36
—	2B	—	—	3B	—	—	—	—	2B		246
2B	15A	1B	3A	6A	3A	1A	36A	5A	25A	}	5
—	7B	—	2B	5B	4B	2B	17B	3B	17B		13
—	1B	—	1B	—	—	—	—	1B	—	4	
—	3A	—	1A	1B	—	—	2A	1A	2A	1	
—	1A	—	—	—	—	—	1B	—	—	29	
—	1A	—	—	1A	—	1A	2A	3A	5A	}	9
—	1B	—	—	1B	—	1B	1B	—	2B		7
—	1A	—	1A	1B	—	—	1B	1A	1A	1	
—	1B	—	—	2B	—	—	—	—	—	3	
—	2B	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	}	83
—	9A	—	1A	5A	1A	1A	6A	2A	8A		4
—	4B	—	2B	2B	—	—	2B	—	3B	}	21
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3A		15
—	4A	—	1A	2A	—	—	3 A	1A	1C	5	
—	2B	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5A	3	
—	4A	—	—	1A	1A	—	2A	1A	—	}	14
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1A	—	1A		2
—	2A	—	—	1A	—	—	—	—	—	}	76
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		3A
—	13A	—	1B	3A	—	1B	6A	—	2B	—	
—	8B	—	—	1B	—	—	2B	—	—		

LIST

(1) NUMBER OF ACCUSED PERSONS. (2) TRADES OF
(4) NATURE OF CRIMES : A = Possession, B = Trafficking.

During the Period from

TRADE	6 months' imprisonment	6 months' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 10 to L.E. 500	8 months' imprisonment	8 months' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 30 to L.E. 400	9 months' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 30 to L.E. 200	1 year's imprisonment	1 year's imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 10 to L.E. 500	18 months' imprisonment	18 months' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 20 to L.E. 500
Farmer	2A 1C	68A 19B 3C	—	1B	3A 1C	4A 1C	123A 32B 13C	2A	23A 6B
Glazier	—	—	—	—	—	—	1A	—	—
Weigher	—	1A	—	—	—	—	1A	—	—
Coffee-man	1A	26A 12B	—	1A 2B	2A	3A 1B	25A 9B	2B	18A 6B
Basketmaker	—	1B	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ticket-collector	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Electrician	—	1A	—	—	—	—	2A	—	—
Clerk	—	4A 1B	—	—	—	—	9A 3B	—	1A
Meat-roaster	—	1A 1B	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Street-sweeper	—	—	—	—	—	—	1A	—	—
Milk-seller	—	1A	—	—	—	—	3A 2B	—	—
Ironer	—	2A 1B	—	—	1A	—	5A 2B	—	—
Printer	—	2A 1B	—	—	—	—	3A 1B	—	—
Marble-dealer... ..	—	1A	—	—	—	—	2A 1B	—	—
Boatman... ..	—	3A	—	—	—	—	4A	—	—
Contractor	—	—	—	—	—	—	2A	—	2B
Employee	—	1A	—	—	—	—	—	—	1A
Upholsterer	—	2A	—	—	—	—	2A	—	1A
Musician	—	—	—	—	—	—	3A	—	1A
Mechanic	—	3A 1B	—	1A	—	—	7A 2B	—	—
Whitewasher	—	2A 1B	—	—	—	—	9A 7B	—	3A

SHOWING

ACCUSED PERSONS. (3) NUMBER OF CONVICTIONS.
C = Cultivation. (5) SENTENCES PASSED AGAINST THE CONVICTED PERSONS.

December 1, 1938 to November 30, 1939 (contd.)

2 years' imprisonment	2 years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 20 to L.E. 1,000	2½ years' imprisonment	2½ years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 30 to L.E. 500	3 years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 20 to L.E. 1,000	4 years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 20 to L.E. 1,000	5 years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 20 to L.E. 1,000	Filed finally for no crime	Filed temporarily for insufficiency of proofs	ACQUITTED	TOTAL
5B 1C	52A 12B	—	3A 1B	18A 12B	6A 2B	2A 1B	48A 12B	8A 2B	70A 28B	610
—	5C 2A	—	1C	3C	1C	—	4C 4A	1C	10C	7
—	—	—	—	1A	—	—	—	—	—	3
2A	23A 14B	—	2A 3B	14A 9B	3A 5B	2A 1B	25A 12B	3A 2B	23A 15B	266
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1A	—	—	1
—	2A 3A	—	1A	—	1A	—	—	—	2A	9
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2A	2A	7A	34
—	—	—	—	1A	1A	—	—	—	2B	5
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1A	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1A	—	—	2
—	3B	—	1B	2A 1B	1B	—	1B	—	1B	18
—	1A	—	1A	1A	—	—	4A	3A	4A	26
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1B	—
—	—	—	1A	—	—	—	2A	—	2A	13
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1B	1A	1B	9
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1A	8
—	1B	—	—	—	—	—	2A	—	1B	7
—	1A	—	—	1A	—	—	2A	—	2A	9
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1A	1A	1A	7
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	2B	—	2A	1A	—	1A	3A	1A	3A	36
—	5A	—	—	2B	—	—	1B	—	1B	—
—	6A	—	1B	3A	1A	1A	2A	—	3A	47
—	1B	—	—	1B	—	—	5B	—	1B	—

LIST

(1) NUMBER OF ACCUSED PERSONS. (2) TRADES OF
(4) NATURE OF CRIMES: A = Possession, B = Trafficking,

During the period from

TRADE	6 months' imprisonment	6 months' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 10 to L.E. 500	8 months' imprisonment	8 months' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 30 to L.E. 400	9 months' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 30 to L.E. 200	1 year's imprisonment	1 year's imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 10 to L.E. 500	18 months' imprisonment	18 months' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 20 to L.E. 500
Bootblack	—	1A	—	—	—	—	1A	—	2A
Teacher	—	1A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Photographer... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	2B	—	—
Prostitute	—	—	—	—	—	—	1A	—	—
Copperman	—	1A	—	—	—	—	4A	—	—
Stone-dresser... ..	—	1A	—	—	—	—	2A	—	—
Painter	—	1A	—	—	—	—	3B	—	1A
	—	2B	—	—	—	—	7A	—	—
Carpenter	—	4A	—	—	1A	—	17A	—	2A
	—	3B	—	—	—	—	8B	—	—
Lawyer's clerk	—	—	—	—	—	—	2A	—	—
TOTAL	10	372	2	21	24	21	920	8	216

	1939	1938	1937	1936
Number of accused persons:—				
Accused of possession	2,420	1,724	2,177	2,010
„ „ trafficking	1,203	812	632	751
„ „ cultivation	46	56	57	—
TOTAL	3,669	2,592	2,866	2,761

SHOWING

ACCUSED PERSONS. (3) NUMBER OF CONVICTIONS.
C = Cultivation. (5) SENTENCES PASSED AGAINST THE CONVICTED PERSONS.

December 1, 1938 to November 30, 1939 (contd.)

2 years' imprisonment	2 years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 20 to L.E. 1,000	2½ years' imprisonment	2½ years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 30 to L.E. 500	3 years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 20 to L.E. 1,000	4 years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 20 to L.E. 1,000	5 years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 20 to L.E. 1,000	Filed finally for no crime	Filed temporarily for insufficiency of proofs	ACQUITTED	TOTAL
— —<										

	1939	1938	1937	1936
Number of convictions:—				
Possession	1,602	1,141	1,386	1,315
Trafficking	890	526	391	538
Cultivation	30	21	25	—
TOTAL	2,522	1,691	1,802	1,853

JUDGMENTS BY COURTS OF FRONTIERS ADMINISTRATION IN NARCOTICS CASES
FROM DECEMBER 1, 1938 TO NOVEMBER 30, 1939, AS COMPARED WITH
PREVIOUS YEARS :

Sentences	Number of Cases				
	1939	1938	1937	1936	1935
6 months' imprisonment and fines vary- ing from L.E. 30 to L.E. 600 ...	—	3	2	—	—
1 year's imprisonment and fines vary- ing from L.E. 50 to L.E. 200... ..	2	18	18	—	2
18 months' imprisonment and fines vary- ing from L.E. 100 to L.E. 200... ..	—	2	9	—	—
2 years' imprisonment and fines vary- ing from L.E. 100 to L.E. 400... ..	4	15	14	5	6
3 years' imprisonment and fines vary- ing from L.E. 200 to L.E. 600... ..	1	20	3	2	15
4 years' imprisonment and fines vary- ing from L.E. 400 to L.E. 500... ..	—	2	—	—	1
TOTAL	7	60	46	7	24
ACQUITTED	—	4	6	2	5
GRAND TOTAL	7	64	52	9	29

A native tribunal with jurisdiction extending over a large area of the Districts Frontiers Administration was established on October 1, 1937. The cases dealt with by this tribunal are included in the statement showing judgments of the Native Tribuna's; hence the apparent decrease in the figures.

LIST SHOWING

- (1) NUMBER OF ACCUSED PERSONS. (2) TRADES OF ACCUSED PERSONS.
 (3) NUMBER OF CONVICTIONS. (4) NATURE OF CRIMES : A=Possession,
 B=Trafficking, C=Cultivation. (5) SENTENCES PASSED AGAINST THE
 CONVICTED PERSONS BY THE FRONTIERS ADMINISTRATION.

During the period from December 1, 1938 to November 30, 1939

Trades	One year's imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 10 to L.E. 500	2 years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 30 to L.E. 500	3 years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 20 to L.E. 1,000	Total
Camel driver	—	1A	—	1
Farmer	2A	3A	1A	6
TOTAL	2	4	1	7

N.B.—A = Possession.

Number of accused persons is as follows :—

1939	1938	1937	1936
7	64	52	9

From the preceding list it will be seen that the Summary Native and Frontiers Courts have dealt with the following number of persons :—

Years	Persons convicted	Persons acquitted	Juveniles convicted	TOTAL
1939	2,543	1,147	—	3,690
1938	1,751	905	—	2,656
1937	1,848	1,070	—	2,918
1936	1,860	910	—	2,770
1935	1,663	854	—	2,517

The total number of persons dealt with by the Courts of Appeal or whose summary sentences were not appealed against, was as follows :—

Years	Persons convicted	Persons acquitted	TOTAL
1939	2,663	444	3,107
1938	2,073	388	2,461
1937	2,018	518	2,537
1936	2,202	394	2,596
1935	2,481	422	2,903

Fines imposed under Narcotics Law :—

During the period under review, the sentences of fines passed by the Native Tribunals and the other empowered authorities under the Law on Narcotics and other Regulations as compared with the previous four years, have been as follows :—

Authority	Fines imposed				
	1939	1938	1937	1936	1935
	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.
Native Tribunals	659,410	490,290	464,360	502,530	533,550
Customs Commissions	242	162	392	193	554
Frontiers Administration	400	—	7,210	900	3,450
TOTAL	660,052	490,452	471,962	503,623	537,554

Unfortunately the figure of fines inflicted by the Courts gives a fictitious impression as not more than 1 per cent of fines inflicted is ever collected.

This is due to the fact that under the Narcotics Law the Court, if it finds an accused guilty, is compelled to give sentence of fine as well as of imprisonment. In most cases the person convicted is quite unable to pay the fine and opts for a further three months' imprisonment, which is the maximum that can be enforced in lieu of fine.

Judgments passed by the Consular Courts from December 1, 1938
to November 30, 1939, as compared with Previous Years

JUDGMENTS PASSED BY THE CONSULAR COURTS FROM DECEMBER 1, 1938

CONSULATE	Number of cases	Cases where fines of 790 mills. to L.E. 40 (without imprisonment) were inflicted	Sentences of under 1 month's imprisonment	Cases where fines of 320 mills. were inflicted with imprisonment of under one month	Sentences of 1 to 6 months' imprisonment	Cases where fines of 260 mills. to L.E. 120 were inflicted with one to 6 months' imprisonment	Sentences of over 6 to 12 months' imprisonment	Cases where fines of 260 mills. to L.E. 146-250 mills. were inflicted with over 6 to 12 months' imprisonment	Sentences of over 1 to 2 years' imprisonment
British	1939	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1938	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1937	12	—	4	7	—	1	—	—
	1936	4	—	—	3	—	1	1 (3)	—
	1935	8	—	—	6	2 (1)	1	1 (2)	1
French	1939	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1938	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1937	10	—	1	4	2 (4)	3	—	—
	1936	10	—	—	7	—	1	—	2
	1935	5	—	—	4	—	1	—	—
German	1939	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1938	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1937	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1936	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1935	2	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
Greek	1939	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
	1938	1	—	—	—	1 (5)	—	—	—
	1937	35	—	—	2	11 (12)	1	2 (10)	—
	1936	32	—	—	17	16 (9)	4	4 (7)	10
	1935	22	—	—	10	10 (6)	5	4 (7)	6
Italian	1939	1	—	—	—	—	1	1 (13)	—
	1938	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1937	9	—	—	4	—	—	4 (21)	—
	1936	10	—	—	1	1 (18)	7	7 (14)	1
	1935	16	—	—	1	1 (14)	5	5 (15)	8

N.B.—With effect from October 1, 1937, cases of foreign subjects are dealt with by the Mixed Tribunals instead of the Consular Courts *vide* Montreux Convention of May 1937.

TO NOVEMBER 30, 1939, AS COMPARED WITH PREVIOUS YEARS

Cases where fines of 260 mills. to L.E. 146-250 mills. were inflicted with over 1 year to 2 years' imprisonment	Sentences of over 2 years to 4 years' imprisonment	Cases where fines of L.E. 2-600 mills. to L.E. 21-200 mills. were inflicted with over 2 to 4 years' imprisonment	REMARKS			
			From	To		
			L.E.	Mills.	L.E.	Mills.
—	—	—	(1)	19	97	500
—	—	—	(2)	48	750	48
—	—	—	(3)	97	500	97
—	—	—	(4)	2	800	3
—	—	—	(5)	—	260	—
1 (1)	—	—	(6)	—	260	1
—	—	—	(7)	—	390	2
—	—	—	(8)	2	600	2
—	—	—	(9)	—	260	—
—	—	—	(10)	—	260	—
—	—	—	(11)	—	520	—
—	—	—	(12)	—	260	—
—	—	—	(13)	8	480	8
—	—	—	(14)	10	600	10
—	—	—	(15)	8	480	10
—	—	—	(16)	10	600	16
—	—	—	(17)	16	960	21
—	—	—	(18)	2	650	2
—	—	—	(19)	15	900	15
—	—	—	(20)	31	800	31
—	—	—	(21)	10	600	10
—	—	—	(22)	21	200	21
2 (10)	—	—				
19 (10)	—	—				
9 (10)	1	1 (11)				
6 (6)	1	1 (8)				
—	—	—				
—	—	—				
1 (22)	—	—				
1 (19)	1	1 (20)				
8 (16)	2	2 (17)				

JUDGMENTS PASSED BY THE MIXED TRIBUNALS FROM DECEMBER 1, 1938 TO NOVEMBER 30, 1939

Nationalities		Number of cases	Sentences where 6 months' imprisonment were inflicted	Sentences where 6 months' imprisonment were inflicted with fines of L.E. 30	Sentences where 1 year's imprisonment were inflicted with fines of L.E. 15 to L.E. 200	Sentences where over 1 to 1½ year's imprisonment were inflicted with fines of L.E. 200 to L.E. 300	Sentences where 2 years' imprisonment were inflicted with fines from L.E. 15 to L.E. 500	Sentences of confining to Young Girls' Reformatory
British	{ 1938	9	—	1	8	—	—	—
	{ 1939	10	—	—	9	—	1	—
French	{ 1938	15	—	4	7	2	2	—
	{ 1939	8	—	4*	4	—	—	—
Greeks	{ 1938	7	—	—	5	1	1	—
	{ 1939	8	1†	—	2	2	3	—
Italians	{ 1938	13	—	1	7	1	3	1
	{ 1939	7	—	1	5	1	—	—
Portuguese	{ 1938	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
	{ 1939	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

* Includes 1 to undergo his term in reformatory.

† To undergo his term in reformatory.

N.B.—With effect from October 1, 1937, cases of foreign subjects are dealt with by the Mixed Tribunals instead of the Consular Courts *vide* Montreux Convention of May 1937

Statement showing Number and Nationality of Persons whose
Expulsion has been applied for from December 1, 1938 to
November 30, 1939, as compared with Previous Years

STATEMENT SHOWING NUMBER AND NATIONALITY OF PERSONS WHOSE EXPULSION
AS COMPARED WITH

NATIONALITIES	CAIRO		ALEX- ANDRIA		PORT SAÏD		SUEZ		GHARBIA		SHARQIA	
	Applied for	Approved	Applied for	Approved	Applied for	Approved	Applied for	Approved	Applied for	Approved	Applied for	Approved
British... ..	—	—	—	—	3	4	1	2	—	—	—	—
French... ..	—	—	6	8	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Greek... ..	1	1 ⁽¹⁾	2	4	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Italian... ..	—	—	7	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Palestinian... ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	3	1	15	22	6	5	1	2	—	1	—	—
Total shown in 1938 Report...	3	3	21	18	4	3	3	1	—	—	—	—
" " 1937 " ...	10	3	15	5	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
" " 1936 " ...	5	2	11	5	8	8	1	1	1	1	—	—
" " 1935 " ...	5	6	45	19	5	3	1	2	1	1	—	—
" " 1934 " ...	4	3	25	15	11	11	3	3	1	1	—	—
" " 1933 " ...	8	6	27	20	3	3	3	3	1	1	—	—
" " 1932 " ...	24	17	69	64	4	5	—	—	10	7	—	1

(1) In addition 1 person was prevented from return to Egypt.

In addition to the above the undermentioned traffickers, though their expulsion has not

	AMERICAN	ARMENIAN	BRITISH	CHINESE	FRENCH	GERMAN	GREEK	ITALIAN
Shown in 1939 Report ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1
" " 1938 " ...	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—
" " 1937 " ...	1	—	2	—	—	—	4	1
" " 1936 " ...	—	—	—	—	3	2	8	2
" " 1935 " ...	—	—	3	—	1	—	3 ⁽¹⁾	3
" " 1934 " ...	—	1	—	—	—	1	9 ⁽¹⁾	7
" " 1933 " ...	—	—	—	—	4	—	5	7
" " 1932 " ...	—	1	2	—	—	—	9	3

(1) Includes 1 local subject.

HAS BEEN APPLIED FOR FROM DECEMBER 1, 1938 TO NOVEMBER 30, 1939,
PREVIOUS YEARS

DAKAHLIA	MENOUIA	BEHEIRA	MINIA	ASSIOUT	TOTAL	
					Applied for	Approved
—	—	—	—	—	4	6
—	—	—	—	—	7	9
—	—	—	—	—	5	6
—	—	—	—	—	7	10
—	—	—	—	—	2	—
—	—	—	—	—	25	31
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	22	25
—	—	—	—	—	27	10
2	1	—	—	—	28	18
—	—	—	1	1	59	31
1	1	—	—	—	46	34
—	—	—	—	—	42	33
1	1	—	—	1	111	97

been applied for, were placed on the black list and therefore not allowed to return to Egypt

LEBANESE	PALESTINIAN	POLISH	PORTUGUESE	ROMANIAN	SYRIAN	TRANSJORDANIAN	TURKISH	UNKNOWN	TOTAL
—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
1	8	—	1	—	1	2	—	—	17
1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
—	—	—	—	—	7	—	4	—	26
—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	12
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	19
—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17
—	1	1	—	2	—	—	1	—	20

CHAPTER XIV

Social Effects of Addiction

DIVORCE THROUGH ADDICTION TO AND TRAFFICKING IN DRUGS— DEATHS REPORTED AS CAUSED BY DRUGS

DIVORCE THROUGH ADDICTION TO AND TRAFFICKING IN DRUGS

During the period under review 5 judgments of divorce directly connected with the Drugs Traffic have been given by the Mohammedan Law Courts. In the previous four years such judgments of divorce were as follows:—

	1939	1938	1937	1936	1935
Cases of husbands becoming insolvent through addiction	1	—	2	—	1
Cases of husbands being imprisoned on account of addiction, thus justifying sentence of divorce	3	—	—	2	1
Cases of husbands being imprisoned for trafficking	1	—	—	—	1
TOTAL	5	—	2	2	3

It is of interest to note that 246 judgments of divorce were passed by the Courts in 1930 for drug taking and drug trafficking.

DEATHS REPORTED FROM PLACES WHERE HEALTH OFFICES EXIST, AS CAUSED BY DRUGS

Materials	1939	1938	1937	1936	1935
Hashish	—	—	—	—	—
Datura	2	—	2	1	—
Opium	—	—	1	1	2
Morphine	—	—	—	—	1
Cocaine and heroin	1	1	—	1	1
Manzoul	—	—	—	—	—
Other drugs	1	—	6	6	11
TOTAL	4	1	9	9	15

GENERAL REMARK.—This statement does not pretend to show the entire number of deaths caused by drugs throughout the country. It is probable that other such deaths have occurred but have not been reported as having been caused by drugs.

CHAPTER XV

Recidivism

STATISTICS AND CONTROL

The following statement shows the number of :—

(a) Traffickers and addicts convicted and imprisoned during the years 1929 to 1939.

(b) Their antecedents.

(c) Traffickers and addicts released from prison during the same years.

(d) Their antecedents.

(e) Foreign subjects convicted and released with their nationalities and antecedents during the years 1929–1939. They are all traffickers on a large scale.

LOCAL

Year	TRAFFICKERS										ADD				
	Imprisoned					Released					Imprisoned				
	Without ante- cedents	With antecedents				With antecedents					Without ante- cedents	With antecedents			
		1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	5		1	2	3	4
1939...	896	62	8	1	—	576	49	2	1	—	1,630	61	7	1	—
1938...	567	51	13	2	—	441	38	2	—	—	1,375	84	12	1	—
1937...	439	37	5	3	—	624	41	—	1	—	1,103	60	6	2	1
1936	420	33	1	—	—	344	24	—	—	—	1,206	56	3	—	1
1935...	424	65	2	1	—	173	5	1	—	—	833	48	4	2	—
1934...	773	45	6	3	2	1,057	67	19	7	3	885	29	4	3	1
1933...	805	38	11	6	—	593	58	17	7	4	1,016	26	7	—	1
1932...	1,442	66	21	8	2	2,234	68	18	2	6	1,520	56	5	1	2
1931...	2,727	101	28	10	6	2,342	57	13	5	2	2,258	62	10	3	2
1930...	2,434	62	14	9	7	1,644	35	12	3	1	2,798	49	21	2	3
1929...	2,175	42	12	3	—	442	8	1	1	—	3,230	47	10	4	—
TOTAL	13,162	602	121	46	17	10,470	450	85	27	16	17,854	578	89	19	11

The total number of persons imprisoned in 1939 as shown in this list is 2,758. 55 other cases are not included as the sentences concerning them were given in default.
The total number of persons imprisoned since the formation of the Bureau, i.e. 11 years is 33,793.

SUBJECTS

ICTS	TRAFFICKERS AND ADDICTS														
	Released					Imprisoned					Released				
	With antecedents					Without antecedents	With antecedents				With antecedents				
	1	2	3	4	5		1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	5
1,496	68	9	1	—	—	2	54	33	3	—	5	64	23	4	1
1,332	56	3	1	1	—	2	82	33	7	1	1	67	11	1	—
1,177	41	3	1	—	—	3	71	24	2	—	2	155	16	2	1
712	27	3	—	—	—	3	60	14	2	1	2	31	5	—	—
269	11	1	—	—	—	1	85	9	—	—	1	5	2	—	—
834	33	2	2	1	—	13	19	7	4	—	18	22	4	2	—
1,170	49	7	3	—	—	20	16	2	—	—	27	36	5	—	1
1,968	46	8	1	1	—	26	29	10	2	3	28	30	5	2	4
2,475	54	12	3	1	—	177	49	5	2	2	44	15	3	2	4
2,742	39	15	3	3	—	253	26	2	3	4	73	10	3	2	1
1,713	20	4	—	—	—	161	14	7	3	3	23	1	2	1	—
15,888	444	67	15	7	—	661	505	146	28	14	224	436	79	16	12

included as the sentences concerning them were given in default.

FOREIGN SUBJECTS, 1929-1939

NATIONALITY	Residents in Egypt accord- ing to 1927 census	years	IMPRISONED				FINES ONLY				RELEASED					
			Without ante- cedents	With antecedents				Without ante- cedents	With antecedents				With antecedents			
				1	2	3	4		1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
British... ..	34,169	1939	9	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—
		1938	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	—
		1937	11	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	1	—	—
		1936	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—
		1929-1935	86	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	83	3	—	—
French... ..	24,332	1939	6	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	4	—	—
		1938	10	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—
		1937	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—
		1936	9	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—
		1929-1935	96	2	1	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	96	2	1	—
German	1,416	1939	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1938	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1937	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1936	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
		1929-1935	4	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Greek	76,264	1939	8	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	2	—	—
		1938	6	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	5	—	—
		1937	31	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	2	1	—
		1936	28	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	1	—	—
		1929-1935	299	45	12	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	285	40	11	2
Italian... ..	52,462	1939	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—
		1938	10	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	1	—	—
		1937	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—
		1936	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	—
		1929-1935	155	6	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	140	4	—	—
Portuguese	170	1939	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1938	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rumanian	1,168	1939	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1938	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1937	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1936	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1929-1935	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—
TOTAL	189,981	1939	31	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40	6	—	—
		1938	36	9	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	36	7	1	—
		1937	60	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	55	3	1	—
		1936	49	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	43	2	—	—
		1929-1935	645	56	13	2	—	7	1	—	—	—	611	49	12	2
GRAND TOTAL	189,981	1929-1939	821	80	16	2	—	7	1	—	—	—	785	67	14	2

From the preceding statement it appears that:—

A.—*Traffickers*:—

(1) The total number of traffickers of all nationalities convicted and imprisoned during the last 11 years was 14,807:

13,923 of these were without antecedents for trafficking.

682 with one antecedent.

137 „ two antecedents.

48 „ three „

17 „ four „

(2) The total number of traffickers of all nationalities released from prison was 11,916:

11,255 of them with one antecedent.

517 with two antecedents.

99 „ three „

29 „ four „

16 „ five „

Percentage of recidivism: 5·5 per cent.

B.—*Addicts*:—

(1) The total number of addicts convicted and imprisoned during the last 11 years was 18,551:

17,854 of these were without antecedents for addiction

578 with one antecedent.

89 „ two antecedents.

19 „ three „

11 „ four „

(2) The addicts who have been released number 16,421.

They have the following previous convictions:—

15,888 released for first time.

444 „ „ second time.

67 „ „ third „

15 „ „ fourth „

7 „ „ fifth „

Percentage of recidivism: 3·2 per cent.

C.—*Comparison of Recidivism* :—

Recidivism amongst traffickers was greater than recidivism amongst addicts. The following figures are of interest :—

	Traffickers		Addicts	
Without antecedents	—	13,923	—	17,854
One antecedent... ..	682	—	578	—
Two antecedents	137	—	89	—
Three „	48	—	19	—
Four „	17	—	11	—
TOTAL	884	13,923 884	697	17,854 697
GRAND TOTAL		14,807	—	18,551

D.—*A Third Category* :—

(1) Besides persons convicted for “Trafficking” or “Possession”, there is a third category convicted for “Trafficking and Possession”.

They number 1,354 and their antecedents are as follows :—

661 without antecedents for “Trafficking and Possession”.
 505 with one antecedent.
 146 „ two antecedents.
 28 „ three „
 14 „ four „

(2) The persons released after completing their term of imprisonment for “Trafficking and Possession” number 767 and their antecedents were as follows :—

224 released for the first time.
 436 „ „ second time.
 79 „ „ third „
 16 „ „ fourth „
 12 „ „ fifth „

Percentage of recidivism : 70·8 per cent.

Statement showing percentage of recidivism as compared with the last four years:—

Year	Traffickers	Addicts	Traffickers and addicts
	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage
1939	5·5	3·2	70·8
1938	5·4	3·1	67·3
1937	5·2	2·9	63·0
1936	5·4	2·9	91·7
1935	5·3	3·1	32·0

In the Report for 1935, I stated:—

“Offences against the Narcotic Law are délits and not crimes; conviction therefore does not carry with it a sentence of official police supervision.

“A system, however, has been devised for unofficial supervision as far as possible, of traffickers and addicts who are released from prison.”

The following figures show the result arrived at:—

	From 1-12-1936 to 30-11-1937		From 1-12-1937 to 30-11-1938		From 1-12-1938 to 30-11-1939	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Persons reformed now living honestly ...	1,453	68·4	1,190	60·9	1,086	47·2
Returned to trafficking	242	11·4	272	13·9	353	15·4
Returned to addiction	138	6·5	220	11·2	233	10·1
Absentees	257	12·1	257	13·2	592	25·8
Suspected	33	1·6	15	0·8	35	1·5
TOTAL	2,123	100	1,954	100	2,299	100

CHAPTER XVI

Honours

His Majesty the King has been graciously pleased to confer the 5th Nile Order on Mulazim Awal MOHAMED MUSTAFA EL-KADI EFF. of the Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau in recognition of his services.

His Majesty also graciously conferred the Medal in silver of the Order of Merit on M. ANDRÉ ARVANITAKIS, Chief dragoman of the Greek Consulate General in recognition of his valuable services to the Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau.

CHAPTER XVII

Speech by Lewa Sir Thomas Russell Pasha, Director, C.N.I.B. at Geneva in May 1939

MR. CHAIRMAN,

The time at our disposal is short and I do not wish to take up your valuable time by giving a detailed account of the Narcotic situation in Egypt — this having already been done in the Bureau's Annual Report for 1938, of which you all have copies.

The outstanding features of the year are :—

(1) The appearance of a warning finger post indicating a definite, though not for the moment alarming, increase in convictions for trafficking and addiction, *and*

(2) The steady annual increase of contraband opium entering the country.

This opium, as I have shown in my report, is being extensively used, particularly in the smaller country towns and villages in the form of hypodermic injections of the liquid obtained by dissolving the crude opium in boiling water.

The contraband opium enters the country almost entirely from our eastern front, *i.e.* from Palestine and Syria.

I am glad to say that I and the Coastguards are now getting the sea-going launches that we have so long been asking for, for better preventive work in the Gulf of Suez.

Another very important factor which should soon help us to improve the situation is the very close liaison that has now been established between ourselves and the French Authorities in Syria with whom we have close, quick and efficient co-operation.

I would like to call attention to Document O.C/Confidential/866, which reports a case of illicit traffic by certain sailors of the Coastguard Administration in Alexandria Harbour and of the penalties inflicted by Court Martial on the sailors convicted.

I must admit that I had a passing feeling that I would rather not wash our dirty linen in public, but on further reflection, I decided that facts are facts and that to suppress them would be contrary to my established policy of reporting everything occurring in my country concerning the illicit traffic, whether pleasant or unpleasant.

With the temptations of profit offered in the contraband trade, I do not believe that the preventive services of any country can say that they have never had a case of collusion or corruption among their agents and, were they to say so, I should not believe them and should suspect them of deliberate hiding of the truth or of slackness of control over their own agents.

I do not say that countries should report to the League every case of monetary corruption among their preventive agents, but I do maintain that proved cases of definite trafficking by Government personnel should be reported in the same way as those of civilian traffickers.

The facts of the case are simple and the method of detection simpler still.

The outstanding feature of the case is the severity of the sentences and these I report with no hesitation as showing the determination of the Egyptian Government to punish with the utmost severity preventive agents in its service who betray their trust and connive with the traffickers in importing illicit drugs into the country.

It is not pleasant to have to report such a case, but it may assist by contrast in emphasizing the ridiculously small penalties which many countries still inflict for drug trafficking.

INDEX

A

	Page
Abbas Hussein Hassan El-Ghalamas	88
Abbas Omar Gad	72, 125
Abdel-Alim El-Sayed	31, 122
Abdel-Aziz Abdel-Ghani Shafshak	53
Abdel-Aziz Abdel-Wahid	74
Abdel-Aziz El-Sayed	28, 124
Abdel-Aziz Hussein Abdulla	65, 125
Abdel-Aziz Mohamed Gomma	80
Abdel-Aziz Mustafa Hanako	61
Abdel-Fadil Abdulla Eissa	62, 123
Abdel-Fattah Mohamed Khalil	40
Abdel-Hadi Ahmed Sobhi	33
Abdel-Hamid Salhab	25
Abdel-Kader Ibrahim Jarir	66, 125
Abdel-Khalek Ashmawi	88
Abdel-Latif Mashali	61
Abdel-Majid Shakour Gharbiya	41
Abdel-Maksoud Ramadan	61
Abdel-Mohsen Aly Zeid	77
Abdel-Mohsen Ismail Eissa	59, 123
Abdel-Monem El-Sayed	80, 126
Abdel-Rahman Sayed Assal	17
Abdel-Raouf El-Sayed Abdel-Samad	77, 123
Abdel-Raouf Moawad Ibrahim	60
Abdel-Rehim Abdel-Fattah	62
Abdel-Rehim Mohamed Abu-el-Gheit	40
Abd-Rabbo Abdel-Meguid Abu-el-Ela	68, 125
Abdu Abdel-Aal Fares	86, 127
Abdu Ibrahim El-Dessouki	125
Abdu Mohamed El-Demerdashe	32, 84
Abdu Yakout	80
Abu-el-Hamd Ahmed Abu-el-Hamd	17
Abu-el-Wafa Ahmed El-Midan	79, 126
Abu-Zeid Deraz	71, 125
Advisory Committee	92
Ages and professions of persons in the trade	131
Ages of addicts and persons involved in the trade	132
Ages of prisoner addicts	137
Ahmed Abdel-Rahman Mohamed	15
Ahmed Abdel-Rahman Radwan	17
Ahmed Abdu El-Geiedi	4

	Page
Ahmed Abdu El-Sayed	81, 126
Ahmed Haggag	29
Ahmed Ibrahim Mohamed Abdalla	56
Ahmed Ibrahim El-Meligi	83
Ahmed Mahmoud El-Ekiabi	86
Ahmed Metwalli El-Mezayen	68
Ahmed Mohamed Boghdadi	36, 127
Ahmed Mohamed Serour	72
Ahmed Nossair Aly	16
Ahmed Omar Baza	56
Ahmed Shetewi	83
Ali Ali Khedr	40
Aly El-Shakhtour	85
Aly Hegazi	38
Aly Ibrahim Abed	55
Aly Ibrahim Kambouris	23, 124
Amian Abdel-Hamid	26
Analysis of narcotics	128
Analysis of prisoner addicts	134
Anissa Khairalla	67
Antzoulatos, Spiro	40
Arab Aly Satkouri	38, 122
Arabi Mohamed	16
Ashraf Ali Rizkalla	26, 122
Athanassoff, Christo Petroff	39
Attia Shawki Abdel-Hamid	55
Attitou Ismail Mahmoud	64, 125
Awad Ahmed El-Razki	32, 125
Ayat Ahmed Mohamed Mansour	16
Aziz Mikhail Bishai, Dr.	53
Aziza El-Sayed Ahmed	66

B

Babu Lall Topsass	23, 122
Bassiouni (family of)	50
Boiled tea	104
Branches, C.N.I.B.	1

C

Camels—drugs smuggled in the stomachs of	43, 46, 127
Canada	95
"Champolion", S.S.	28
Chemists' cases	53
Chiotakis, Efstratios	78, 126

	Page
"City of Birmingham", S.S.	31
"City of Hong Kong", S.S.	23
"City of Kobe", S.S.	30
Coastguards Administration	60, 124
Convictions of prisoner addicts	136
Crimes—nature of	144

D

"Dacia", S.S.	39
Dahi Sultan	73, 123
Daily quantities of drugs consumed by prisoner addicts	140
Deraz Abu-Zeid	71, 125
Deaths caused by drugs	164
De Perretti, Vincent	29
Divorce	164
Doctors' cases	51
Duration of addiction	138

E

Ehsan Soliman Hafez	57, 124
Eid Salem Salama	63, 125
Eissa Abdullah El-Mazaini	41
"El-Amin", S.S.	27
El Said Mohamed Abu-Zeid	30, 124
El-Sayed Ahmed Abu-el-Nour	60
El-Sayed Mustafa Hawatir	4
El-Sayed Yakout Ismail	60
Expulsions	162

F

Fakir Abdel-Rahman	17
Fanarios Mandalios	37
Fanioudakis, Charilaos	40
Farag Salmin Rasheed	63
Farahat Khalafalla	65
Fat-hia Hassan Mansour	87
Fines	156
Franceschetti, J. B.	28
Frontiers Administration	42
Fuad Iskandar, Dr.	53
Fuad Mohamed El-Soweissi	72

G

	Page
Galila Sayed Ahmed Shetewi	84
Gomani Khan	20, 122
Guereis Ibrahim Moawad	57

H

Hamdi Kheir-el-Din El-Tarabulsi	24, 123
Hamed Attia	73
Hamed Hassanein Liheta	82, 126
Hamed Mosbah	74, 126
Hammam Mahmud Hussein El-Saedi	9
Hashish	106
Hassan Ahmed El-Domiati	34, 126
Hassan Ahmed El-Fiki	84
Hassan Aly El-Sayed	31, 125
Hassan El-Sayed Hassan	81
Hassan Fahmy El-Sabh	25
Hassan Ibrahim El-Gueretly, <i>alias</i> Ibrahim El-Turky	36
Hassan Mohamed Ali	55
Hassan Mohamed Abdel-Hadi	67
Hassan Mohamed Eid	67
Hassanein Hassanien Liheta	82
Hilias, Adèle	35
Honours	173
Hussein Hassan El-Ghalamas	9, 88, 127
Hussein Mohamed Ali	55

I

Ibrahim Ashmawi Gadalla	87, 127
Ibrahim El-Sayed Dewedar	4, 33
Ibrahim El-Sayed Mahmoud	62, 124
Ibrahim Ibrahim El-Shaer	33
Ibrahim Mohamed Abdalla	56
Ibrahim Mohamed El-Sayeh	55
Ibrahim Mohamed Mabrouk	34, 122
Illieff, Dimitri Evstatieff	39, 122
Iran	97
Ismail Mahmoud El-Mohandiz	84
Ismail Salem Ibrahim	54

J

"Johannesburg", S.S.	26, 34
Judgments by Consular Courts	158

	Page
Judgments by Courts of Frontiers Administration	154
„ „ Mixed Tribunals	160
„ „ Native Courts	141

K

Khalifa, Maurice Naguib, Dr.	52
Khalil Ibrahim Gazar	89, 127
Khamis Abdel-Aal	36, 126
“ Khedive Ismail ”, S.S.	24

L

Lall Mean Lascar	23
Laudato, V.	41
League of Nations	92
Legislation	91

M

Madbouli Nessim	39, 127
Maher Yusri	54
Mahmoud Ahmed	17
Mahmoud Ahmed El-Atroush	9, 85, 127
Mahmoud Ashmawi Gadalla	88
Mahmoud Aly Hassan El-Sawi	9, 58, 124
Mahmoud Galal-el-Din Shukri, Dr.	51
Mahmoud Hassanein Nasr	59
Mahmoud Mursi El-Halawani	67
“ Mahratta ”, S.S.	31
“ Mahseer ”, S.S.	26
Mansour Aly Mousa	16
Mansour Mansour Bassiouni	10, 50
“ Marco Polo ”, S.S.	25, 31
“ Mariette Pacha ”, S.S.	29
Marini, Baptiste	28
Markeridis, Marco	76, 126
“ Markhor ”, S.S.	32
Maurice Naguib Khalifa, Dr.	52
Medico-Legal Department	55, 124
Messed Ahmed Shetewi	84
Mohamed Abdel-Aal	2
Mohamed Abdel-Hamid Shalaby	41
Mohamed Abdel-Rahman	17, 74
Mohamed Abu-el-Ela	88

	Page
Mohamed Abu-el-Kheir Abu-Shelbanah	24, 124
Mohamed Ahmed Khodeir	67
"Mohamed Ali El-Kebir", S.S.	36
Mohamed Ali Madian	87
Mohamed Assal Ismail	84
Mohamed El-Sawi	58
Mohamed El-Tabbe Abu-Emara	27, 122
Mohamed Gouda	70, 125
Mohamed Farghali Abdel-Salam	16
Mohamed Hamed El-Efni	85
Mohamed Hassanein Hussein	90
Mohamed Hussein Hilal	87
Mohamed Ibrahim El-Far	85
Mohamed Ibrahim El-Eissawi... ..	67
Mohamed Mansi El-Halawani	68
Mohamed Mansour Bassiuni	50
Mohamed Mohamed Abdel-Rehim... ..	83, 126
Mohamed Mohamed Gadou	33
Mohamed Mohamed Mansour	16
Mohamed Ali Madian	87
Mohamed Said Youssef	99
Mohamed Selim... ..	17
Mohamed Soliman Is-hak	75
Mokbel Ahmed Munir el-Din	31, 122
Mongueda Abu-Messallam	73
Mustafa Ibrahim Korbash	81
Mustafa Soliman	29, 124

N

Nafissa Mohamed Ahmed Abu-Sinna	86
Naima Mohamed Ibrahim	66
Nationality of traffickers... ..	130
Nature of crimes	144

O

Om-el-Saad Aly El-Hadari	73, 125
Oussides, Dimitri	78

P

Pandelides, Christo	76, 126
Percentage of wages spent by addicts	139

	Page
"President Doumer", S.S.	28
Prisons	133
Professions of addicts and persons involved in the trade	131
Propaganda	110
Provincial branches	13

Q

Quantities of drugs consumed daily by addicts	140
Quantities of narcotics seized during the year	117

R

Ramadan Aly Mousa... ..	33
Ramadan Ibrahim Hassan	65
Recidivism	165

S

Saddik Abu-Zeid Mustafa	83
Said Ali Siam	88
Saleh Moussa	16
Salman Omar Salman	59
Sarvelli, François	30, 41
Sayed Abdel-Monem Zahran	70
Sayed Ahmed Abu-el-Hamd	17
Sayed Ahmed Abu-el-Nour	60
Sayed Ahmed El-Mokhaddem	84
Sayed Mohamed Abu-Zeid	30, 124
Sayed Mohamed Osman	65, 125
Sayed Mustafa Ahmed Nada	41
Sayed Yakout Ismail	60

Seizures :—

Frontiers Administration	42
In Egypt	118
On steamers by Coastguards, Customs and Police	112
Sentences	144
Sinai—smuggling through Sinai	42
Shaaban Shaaban Abu-Shanab	9
Shaaban Shaaban Aly	67
Shaker Mohamed El-Shewehi	54, 123
Shehata Ahmed Bekhit	17
Shehata Mohamed Abu-Zeid	72
Shiotakis, E.	78, 126
Smuggling by steamships	111
Sobhi Mohamed Said	77

	Page
Social effects of addiction	164
Soma Ramakiki	27, 124
Sources of origin	122
Speech by Director, C.N.I.B. at Geneva	174
Spiropoulos, Spiro	78

Steamers :—

Champolion	28
City of Birmingham	31
City of Hong Kong	23
City of Kobe	30
Dacia	39
El-Amin	27
Johannesburg	26, 34
Khedive Ismail	24
Mahratta	31
Mahseer	26
Marco Polo	25, 31
Mariette Pacha	29
Markhor	32
Mohamed Ali El-Kebir	36
President Doumer	28
Serbino	37
Somersetshire	23
Strathnaver	27
Streefkerk	38
Viceroy of India	32
Sultan Ahmed Anwar Aly	31
Syria and Lebanon	100

T

Taha Mohamed Oaf	4, 33, 123
Tea	104
Tewfik Badawi Naguib	60
Trades of addicts and persons involved in the trade	144
Trades of prisoner addicts	135
Turkey	102

V

"Viceroy of India", S.S.	32
---------------------------------	----

Y

Yoannou, Antoine Constantin	35, 122
Yugoslavia	162

	Page
Youssef Ahmed Abdel-Halim	16
Youssef Aly Mohamed	37, 122
Youssef Mohamed Ouda	71

Z

Zaki Ahmed Bekhit	16
Zaki Ibrahim Osman	75, 126
Zannouba Mohamed El-Nadi	68